THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.

C. D. BRIGHAM.......................EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON..........BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.......$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week... 25

Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.................20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1865. NO. 167.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIA
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERAR
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND
VALUABLE READING FOR THE
FAMILY

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)........................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty........................ 1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Plan of Lots

Of the Avery property can now be had at the office of A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 159, Federal street. This important sale, which will take place on the premises, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, embraces thirteen building lots on Liberty street, twenty on Washington street, and the substantial mansion house, 50 feet square, with lot fronting 140 feet on Washington street, by 160 feet deep.

The Executors, T. M. Howe, Josiah King and W. M. Shinn, call the special attention of the public to this extensive sale of valuable and finely situated property.

Cheering News.

All the new styles of gents and boys' hats and caps, just received at the fashionable and popular hat and cap house of Wm Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. The most extensive and beautiful stock of all the latest styles of ladies and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, or those desiring it may select their trimmings and have them trimmed in this establishment at the shortest notice to suit their own taste. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's first-class hat and capstore, No. 139 Wood street.

Notice.

Dr. Spencer, Dentist, returned to the city on last evening, and can be found at his office, No. 254 Penn street, where those of his patients, or friends desiring to see him *personally*, will please call.

New Carpets.

This morning, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street, will be sold Ingrain, 2 ply, wool, rag, hemp and stair carpets, entirely new and cut in lengths to suit purchasers.

Silver Plated Ware.

Spoons, forks, butter knives, &c., to be sold this morning, in connection with the furniture at McClelland's 55 Fifth street.

The Women's Loyal League

Will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, in the upper room of City Hall.

Connoisseurs in the Fine Arts

Will find a rare and undescribable treat in visiting Concert Hall.

Furniture Sale.

At McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

To Whom it may Concern.

The most remarkable discovery of modern science is the Stereopticon, now exhibited at Concert Hall.

Every Man, Women and Child.

Should see the wonders, produced nightly at Concert Hall.

Albums,

Gold Pens, Diaries, Pocket Books, Pocket Albums, &c. &c., at the lowest prices, at Pittock's.

Persons of Literary Taste

Should not omit to see the Stereopticon.

D. Cowley, M. D.,

Homeopathist, No. 298 Penn street.

New York Markets.

The New York markets yesterday were much depressed. The reports, to be found on our fourth page, will be read with interest.

Would it be Wise?

The New York *Tribune* is of the opinion that "the time has come" when President LINCOLN should make another effort to end the war without more bloodshed. It thinks he "should promptly and frankly appeal to the insurgents in deprecation of the further prosecution of their hopeless struggle, giving them substantial reasons for desisting forthwith. "Let the President," says the *Tribune*, "now make a specific, circumstantial, magnanimous public overture, and the great body of the Southern whites will insist on its acceptance. They have long enough submitted to famine, nakedness, misery and death at the beck of unchastened ambition. Proffer them an altenative, and they will be dragged or pushed no further in this wretched course. Only give them 'a place whereon to stand,' and they will speedily compel the leaders to submit, or maintain the struggle unaided. Half the insurgents would come over at once: what would the rest do without them?"

According to our recollection, substantially what desires the President put forth was proclaimed eighteen months ago, and repeated several times since. What the Southern people do not know now on that point, they would not be likely to find out. Affairs have arrived at a pass when paper manifestos cannot supersede the more effective operations of our armies.

The University and the Army.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The literary element in our armies has often been noticed and spoken of with admiration; as well as the large number of skillful mechanics and artizans, who have, for the preservation of the Republic, laid down the implements of their several arts and trades, to take the musket and the sword. In my personal participation of the hardships and dangers of war, and in the labors of humanity and religion, among our brave defenders, I have often been delighted with their intelligence and manliness of mind, and with their cheerful patience amid the sorrows of sickness and of wounds.

And I have been gratified, to know that the literary institution, of this city, which I had the honor to resuscitate and to preside over for some years, was honorably and numerously represented among the country's defenders. The number of students in the University was not large; but it embraced an honorable proportion of brave boys, who could not see their country assailed by traitors, without raising their arms and baring their bosoms to danger for her defense. I made a list of their names, approaching to forty, as they casually or directly came to my knowledge. This list, I unfortunately lost before leaving the army. And the object of this note, Mr. Editor, is to ask any of my former pupils of the University, or their friends, to send me, by mail or otherwise, their names, rank and present positions; which, as a friend of scholars and of soldiers, I wish to use, in a way that will do them no discredit. My address, J. F. MCLAREN, Allegheny.

Late News Items.

A late Memphis letter says that Memphis is to day more hopeful of the future than she has been at any time since the Federal occupation of the city. The order of General Washburn opening the army lines to trade from all parts of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, is regarded as alike liberal and politic. It will, notwithstanding all the efforts of rebel guerrillas to prevent it, bring out very large amounts of the products of an extensive and fertile district of country, and will immensely increase the trade of our city, at the same time that it will encourage loyalty among the people outside our lines and stimulate them to active efforts against guerrillas and the rebel authorities.

The *Ohio Farmer* says it is informed that certain parties residing in Michigan are procuring sheep and coloring them with a composition of lampblack, tallow and gum arabic, and perhaps with other materials, and driving them into Ohio, and sell them at almost fabulous prices—and that a large sum has already been realized by this outrageous swindle.

A Chicago committee applied for permission to recruit from the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, but the War Department decided that they could not be credited to the quota of Cook county.

It is said that it is not the desire of the new Secretary of the Treasury to have gold fall much below 150 while the war lasts, lest the decline in prices of property may cripple so many persons as to embarrass the finances of the country, reduce the internal revenue receipts and the subscriptions to the National loan. He is of the opinion that gold may come down to 150 without materially affecting the business interests of the country, or seriously damaging that class of operators who have managed their personal affairs with moderate prudence and judgment.

The Wheeling *Register* says: The recent freshet played sad havoc with fences around lands lying near the Ohio river. In many places between here and Steubenville, we are informed that for miles fences, posts and all have been washed away, and the farms now resemble barren deserts.

Intelligence from Spain by the last European steamer, states that owing to the failure of the rice crop a famine is now existing in that kingdom. The Siamese Government, in accordance with treaty provisions, has announced that for seven months from the 25th of January last, the export of rice and paddy is forbidden.

The Rhode Island Democratic convention yesterday nominated Charles S. Bradley, of Providence, for Governor, and H. Y. Butler Warwick for Lieutenant Governor.

PETROLEUM.

How it is Refined and Fitted for Use.

Pittsburgh probably has not much, if any, less than fifty petroleum refineries. It has become a leading business, and is growing with the development of the oil regions. The amount of capital thus employed is necessarily very great. The refining process is little known to the public. Petroleum is refined by first distilling it, then agitating it with sulphuric acid, then adding caustic soda to remove the acid and finally washing the oil perfectly with water. Some refiners also use certain other chemical agents to more thoroughly bleach and deodorize the oil, and in consequence of these delicacies in the manipulations, there is a difference in the quality of the oil turned out by various establishments, the product of some being so much clearer and purer that it sells in market at three or four cents per gallon more than others.

It is known that petroleum is composed of two elements, hydrogen and carbon. These two elements combined together chemically to form a large number of chemical compounds, which are mechanically mixed together to constitute petroleum. These hydro-carbons have one property in common, they are all combustible. But their other properties vary very widely; some are gases, others are liquids, and one at least is a solid almost as hard as lead. As the solids, and to some extent the gases, are soluble in the liquids, the whole mass is liquid. The volatility of the several hydro-carbons which constitute petroleum is the first property which is considered in the effort to separate them. An oil can be obtained which will boil at 90 deg., another which will boil at 91 deg., and another at 92 deg.; even these are found, however, to be not single chemical compounds, but several hydro-carbons mechanically mingled. Their boiling points differ from each other by graduations so small that it is impossible to effect their separation by the process of fractional distillation, or indeed by any other process yet known.

The boilers are simple cylinders of wrought iron, five feet in diameter and ten in length, and holding fifty barrels each. They are set in brick work with furnaces under them for coal, and each is provided with a pipe from its upper part to lead the vapor to the condensers.

These are worms of copper pipe set in tubs or vats of cold water. The pipe of each condenser is 100 feet in length and 2½ inches in diameter at the larger end near the boiler. The vats are six feet in diameter and nine feet in height, being of sufficient depth to allow three feet of water above the worm.

As the petroleum, like most other substances, expands by heat, care must be taken not to fill the boilers quite full. About forty-five barrels are introduced into the boiler, and a bright fire is in the furnace. The more volatile of the hydro-carbons are first evaporated, and as the vapor is driven into the coil of cold pipe it is condensed, and flows out at the lower end. Then follow the less volatile portions, and in the course of from forty to forty-eight hours the whole charge is driven over with the exception of four or five per cent of the non-volatile matter, which remains in the form of a dirty tar. The fire is now drawn, and when the boiler is sufficiently cooled the workmen enter it thro' a man-hole provided for the purpose, and scrape out the residuum.

As the oil flows from the condenser it is divided into three portions for different uses. The lightest, that comes over first, is called gasolene. This cannot be used in lamps with safety, as it rises in vapor so freely that it mixes with the atmospheric air to form an explosive compound. It is employed to some extent for making an illuminating gas by mixing its vapor with the air. Its specific gravity ranges from 80 deg. to 90 deg. of Beaume's scale. The next that comes over, ranging from 60 deg. to 80 deg., is separated and sold under the name of benzine. This is used in mixing paints and varnishes, and for purposes generally for which camphene was formerly employed.

The distillation, constituting the principal portion of the petroleum, is illuminating oil. This ranges in density from 35 to 60 degrees. As the stream of oil flows out from the lower end of the condenser, its color is a light, delicate blue. Tar is sold for making illuminating gas, and considerable quantities are sent to Europe, where it is employed in manufacturing dyes.

The vessels in which the oil is treated with sulphuric acid are upright wooden casks some 8 feet in diameter and 9 or 10 feet in height; they are lined with sheet lead, and provided in the interior with revolving fans which are driven by steam power. After being thoroughly mixed with sulphuric acid, caustic soda is added to remove the acid, and then the oil is thoroughly washed with water.

Nearly all the hydro-carbons of petroleum are neutral—neither acid nor alkaline—but a few have alkaline or basic properties, and it is from these that the crude oil derives its offensive odor. Sulphuric acid enters into combination with these basic oils, forming salts which can be completely removed by washing. The acid also oxydizes a portion of the heavier hydro-carbons, converting them into asphaltum, which settles out of the oil with the water.

The washing is effected in the same vessels that are employed in treating the oil with sulphuric acid. The oil is pumped or drawn into the vessels, the sulphuric acid is added, the fans are set in motion till the liquids are thoroughly mixed and then the oil is allowed to settle to the bottom of the cask. The bottom is of a conical form with a hole in the centre closed by a stop cock. The oil and its compounds settle in a dark mass at the bottom, and then the stop cock is opened and this sediment is drawn off, the workmen carefully watching the flow so as to stop it before any of the clear oil escapes. Next, soda is put into the cask, the mass is allowed to settle, and the sediment is drawn off. Finally, water is pumped in with the oil, and the off process is repeated.

IMPORTANT TO MINING CORPORATIONS

The following bill passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, March 22d, 1865:

A Supplement to an act entitled "An Act relating to corporations for manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved July eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the sale of real and personal estate, the reduction of capital stock and the dissolution of corporations organized under said act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Directors of any corporation, organized under an act of the General Assembly approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," to call a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation to consider and determine the propriety of selling and conveying the whole or any part of the real and personal estate of the said corporation; *Provided*, That notice shall be given of the holding of such meeting by advertisement in two newspapers, published daily, for two successive weeks, in the city, town or county where such corporation holds its office.

SEC. 2. That at any such meeting it shall be lawful for said stockholders to determine, by resolution, that the whole or any part of the real and personal estate of such shall be sold and conveyed for such price, or such terms and conditions as the said stockholders may determine. *Provided*, That three-fourths of the whole capital stock of such corporation voting by the stockholders, either in person or by proxy, shall authorize such sale, and the President of any such corporation shall in such case have authority to carry out said sale, execute the deed or deeds, and affix the corporate seal thereto.

SEC. 3. That if the entire property and effects of such corporation be directed to be sold and conveyed by such vote of the stockholders, it shall be lawful for the stockholders voting as aforesaid, to agree by resolution to dissolve said corporation, in which case the President, Treasurer and Directors shall be trustees for the said stockholders, and they shall, within thirty days after said property and effects have been conveyed, file in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county where the said corporation held its office, their account, and the said Court shall appoint an auditor to make distribution of the funds in the manner now practiced, and subject to all laws relating to trustees, et cetera; *Provided, however*, That no such sale or dissolution shall affect or impair the rights or remedies of creditors; *and provided further*, That on such account, the President, Treasurer and Directors shall not be allowed any charge for commissions.

SEC. 4. That as often as the proceeds of any such partial sale of the real and personal estate shall be made, the President, Treasurer, and Directors of such corporation shall certify the fact to the Governor, and the amount thereof, and thereupon the capital of the said company shall be reduced to the extent realized by such sale, and the said corporation shall have the right, and it is hereby made their duty, to recall their certificates of stock and issue new certificates for the capital of said corporation, according to the amount of such reductions under such sale or sales.

SEC. 5. That any company to be formed under the act to which this is a supplement may carry on its mining and other operations, in whole or in part, beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, and in either case the certificates required under the 31st section of the said act shall state where said operations are to be carried on and where within this State the principal office for its financial and corporate management is to be located, and the requirements of said act as to recording, and advertising and other similar requirements shall be deemed to be complied with in such cases, if done within this State, in accordance with the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That any such company which may carry on its mining and other operations wholly beyond the limits of the Commonwealth shall pay to the Commonwealth one-half of the rate of taxes paid by other companies formed under this act and whose operations are carried on within this State.

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for any company organized under the act to which this is a supplement, to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars: *Provided*, there shall have been actually paid on the whole amount of capital stock of said company a sum not less than ten per cent.

SEC. 8. The companies hereafter organized under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, shall pay into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth in four equal annual payments, commencing one year after the filing of the certificate of organization, a tax of one-half of one per centum on their capital stock, and at the same rate upon any subsequent increase thereof.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Late Rebel News.

Addresses by the Rebel Congress.

An Appeal to Southern Mankind.

THE OLD GRIEVANCES REITERATED.

Jeff Davis Charged with Inefficiency.

Dispatches by Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The rebel Congress before taking its recent hasty leave of Richmond, and after refusing to adopt any of the measures urged by Davis, as requisite to save the rebel cause, issued an address to the Southern people. It begins by saying they cannot have peace except by the sacrifice of independence and property; that confiscation and extermination are the only terms they can get. It refers to what they regard as the evils of reunion, and makes an appeal to Southern manhood. It gives a highly colored view of the resources of the South, and calls upon the people to drive into the ranks again absentees and skulkers. It congratulates the country upon the appointment of Lee as General-in-Chief, and apologizes for the heavy burden of taxation they have been obliged to impose. They believe the people of the United States have become tired of the war, and say they can at any time have peace by abandoning the wicked attempt at subjugation. They reiterate their grievances under the old Government, and call upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their territory. They wind up with a strong appeal, saying success is within their reach; that the battle is not to the strong, and that the shades of their martyred heroes hover over and beckon them on.

Richmond papers of the 20th contain a long reply, made by a select committee, upon the accusations of Mr. Davis, in which his Senators charge that it was he who was guilty of tardiness in efficiency and want of decision. They say that with very few exceptions every law that he suggested was speedily enacted, and all that he asked was readily granted—that on the matters which he charges them with neglecting, he failed to give them the information requested, and which was necessary to enable them to act intelligently.

Mr. Hunter publishes a card to let the people know that he is still opposed to a reconstruction of the Union.

In the report of the rebel Senate on Jeff. Davis' recent message, they say: "The President in no official communication to Congress has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such a law would meet his approval. At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered the improbable contingency had arisen, which refused the resort to slaves as an element to resistance does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. All measures recommended by the President have been adopted, except the entire repeal of class exemption. Some measures not suggested by him, such as the creation of office of General-in-Chief, were originated and passed by Congress.

It is true Congress failed to enact a general militia law. The conscription laws have placed in the military service all able bodied citizens between 17 and 50. The whole military is absorbed by the conscription acts. There is none left on which a militia law can operate. The impressment and tax laws are discussed. The Committee say they would have preferred silence, but a reply was necessary.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th, commenting on the quarrel between Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress, says: "The adage that 'those who live in glass houses should not throw stones,' is eminently illustrated in the special message of the President and response of the Senate. It was a hazardous issue for the Executive to make. Whether the public interest had suffered or was liable to suffer most from defective legislation or from family administration, it invited scrutiny as much into the way legislation had been executed and enforced, as into the wisdom of measures that had been adopted or reported by the legislative department. The President should have been the last man to start such a question. Whatever culpabilities may or does not lie at the door of the legislative department, considerations of prudence, doubtless, repressed the disposition to retort, by setting forth the delinquencies and blunders of their accuser, with their consequences.

From Army of the Potomac.

NEW REBEL BATTERY OPENED UP.

RICHMOND BEING EVACUATED.

Our Troops Ready for any Emergency.

Rebels Busily Engaged in some Movement

Dispatches by Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The *Commercial's* Army of the Potomac special of the 20th says: The soldiers keep packed up ready to move at a moments notice. The rebels also have their knapsacks all prepared for a tramp. General Grant is looking for a falling back from in front of our works, which are so near each other that it is impossible for the enemy to abandon them without the movement being detected immediately.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—From information received this morning it appears that the rebels have erected a new battery to fire on our railroad trains between City Point and Hatcher's Run. On Monday it opened, but the shells fell short. The winds are rapidly drying the roads. Our troops are ready in case of emergency to move at any hour.

It is said that several days ago a party of Sheridan's scouts were driven from White-oak swamp. As the mail steamer from Washington was coming down the James river yesterday, immense columns of smoke were seen about ten miles below Jamestown Island, on the rebel soil. It appeared to be a conflagration of timber.

One of the *Tribune* correspondents avers, upon what he deems to be the best authority, that Richmond is now being evacuated as fast as possible, and that, in a few days, it will be occupied by Union troops, without a battle. The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is believed by military men here, that the rebels will evacuate Raleigh, and make their stand at Danville, if they fight at all south of Richmond.

The Fifth corps correspondent, writing on the 20th says: Heavy rumbling noise, as of trains crossing pontoon bridges, is heard every night from within the enemy's lines, showing they are actively engaged in some movement.

Kilpatrick's Victories.

The Battle with Wade Hampton.

Union Camp Taken and Re-taken Six Times.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The *Tribune's* Wilmington letter describes the operations of Kilpatrick's cavalry during the recent campaign. The principal encounters with Wheeler were on the 8th and 9th of February. During our march through South Carolina, there was much devastation; but, on entering North Carolina, a different policy was pursued. In Wade Hampton's attack, our camp was surprised. In the morning the fighting was of the most desperate character. Our camp was taken and re-taken six times, and at last we drove off the enemy. He made several charges upon our artillery, but was unable to take it. The rebels left half of their dead, and over one hundred wounded on the field. One hundred and four wounded are in Fayetteville. Our total loss was two hundred and forty-five. Among the rebels killed were General Humes and Colonel Arken, commanding a brigade; five rebel colonels were wounded, among them the notorious Colonel Haines, in command of the Texas Brigade. Also fifteen lieutenant colonels and majors. The Surgeon of the Jeff. Davis legion, said he had every ambulance and every one full of commissioned officers.

OPERATIONS OF THOMAS' ARMY.

Official Report of General Thomas.

[yB Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Major General Thomas, in his official report of the operations of his army from September 7th, 1864, to January 20th, 1865, says there were captured from the enemy during the various actions, 13,189 prisoners of war, including seven general officers, and nearly one thousand other officers of lesser grades; also seventy-two pieces of serviceable artillery, and battle flags. During the same period over two thousand deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The larger number of the ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in a good condition, and six wagons loaded with powder were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned.

☞The President has ordered that on the 13th of April, the fourth anniversary of the fall of Sumpter, Major General Anderson shall raise the national emblem on that fortification.

SHERMAN.

Capture of Goldsboro' Confirmed.

SHERMAN HEAVILY REINFORCED.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

Refugees Report the Rebels Demoralized.

LEE'S MAIN ARMY FIVE MILES FROM RALEIGH.

Thousands of Refugees Coming.

Reported Check of Sherman.

Rebels Claim a Victory for Johnson

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The steamer Varuna, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 20th, has arrived here, and brings important intelligence. The news of the capture of Goldsboro was received in the city to-day, after the victory, by dispatches from Gen. Sherman, who it was reported, called for reinforcements for his army during their further march Northward. Immense numbers of troops were immediately sent in response from Beaufort by rail and other roads to Goldsboro, preparatory to meeting the main army of Sherman. It was believed that a battle was imminent, and hence Gen. Sherman's army was swelled to an overwhelming force, the extent of which may lead to a general retreat or surrender of the enemy. Reinforcements and supplies, had also been sent from Newbern to join Sherman's army.

Refugees at Beaufort and Morehead City, declare that the rebel troops are demoralized, and that their supplies are beginning to fail. It was also reported that a part of Lee's army had gone to reinforce Gen. Johnston, and that his main force was about five miles north of Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday contains the following: Yesterday we received the following dispatch, announcing a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Raleigh: "Cheering intilligence from North Carolina. Sherman routed. Our troops behaved admirably."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY CONFED. STATES,
March 20, 1864.

To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 p. m, on the 19th, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 p. m., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations.

On the 11th Stanton had announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville, quietly resting, preparatory to another advance northward. It seems he did advance but not far. This successful attack by Gen Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubtable Sherman has at length met his match.

The Fortress Monroe steamer Parthenia arrived here to day from Newbern, with mails and dispatches.

Gen. Schofield's army has moved from Kinston, N. C., with a view, it was thought, of joining Terry and Sherman near Goldsboro, where, according to the latest advices, the rebels were assembled in strong force under Bragg and Johnston, with the intention of giving battle, and making a desperate resistance before surrendering the town. Affairs in and around Kinston were comparatively quiet.

The *Times'* Washington special says the steamer from Beaufort on the 20th, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st, bringing intelligence that Sherman's right wing occupied Goldsboro on the 19th. The information comes from Schofield's advance, which was moving on Goldsboro from Kinston, and is well authenticated. Sherman left Fayetteville on the 14th. Sherman's left wing moved from Fayetteville in the direction of Mitchell's Station.

Here the railroad to Raleigh crosses the Neuse river by a long an extensive bridge. This point is about twenty-five miles west of Goldsboro. Schofield having no enemy in his front, would at once form a junction with General Sherman.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 16th, says that navigation up the river has been resumed, and five vessels cleared yesterday for Kinston. Supplies for the army are being gathered by this new channel, and it is a great assistance to limited transportation by rail.

The steamer Ajax, from Morehead City, on Monday, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, reports that all that was known of Schofield was, that he had advanced from Kinston just as the Ajax steamed out to sea. All the war vessels in the harbor were observed to display flags on their rigging, and it was supposed good news had been received.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: An officer from Fayetteville reports that the column which Raleigh papers mention as moving towards Hillsboro is Sherman's left wing, moving toward the North Carolina Railroad to destroy the bridge over Neuse river, between Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Thousands of refugees are on their way to Wilmington. The wharves of all the landings between Fayetteville and Wilmington are filled with rosin, turpentine, cotton, etc., etc. The value of the property captured amounts to millions.

The *Herald's* Kinston correspondent says The ram Neuse, destroyed by the rebels, had a crew exclusive of officers of ninety men, who surrendered. On the ram were twenty-one hermetically sealed cans of powder, two hundred pounds each, and two sixty-eight pounder rifled guns. The rebels, before leaving Kinston, placed torpedoes all about the place, some of which would have done execution on our troops.

The *Herald's* Second Corps correspondent, of the 12th, says: There are reports of an army of rebel deserters in western North Carolina, under the lead of one Kirk. They are all armed and organized for protection against conscripting officers, and inflict such injury on the rebel cause as will best contribute speedily to a termination of the war and enable them to return home.

NEW YORK, March 23.—*Commercial's* Washington special says: Richmond papers just received contain nothing confirmatory of the reported check to Sherman. There is a scarcely concealed hopelessness in the tone of the Richmond press that argues well for Sherman. So far the best informed military authorities here regard Sherman's position as eminently hopeful. He is approaching a point where the Rebels must fight, if they intend to hold Richmond or prevent the easy completion of Grant's plans.

The Navy Department has details of the expedition up Mattox Creek, Va., by which a quantity of tobacco, guns and ammunition were captured, and three rebel schooners destroyed. The work was done by boats, the crews being all colored men but two, and they had a sharp fight with the rebels, who outnumbered them two to one.

Sherman at Raleigh.

HIS GUNS COMMAND THE CITY.

Johnston Summoned to Surrender.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the War Department is reported to have received a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, that Sherman had arrived before the defenses of Raleigh on Saturday. Having planted his guns in a position commanding the city, he sent in a summons to Gen. Johnson to surrender. The result is not given.

The statement that Sheridan is on a fresh raid is not true.

It is rumored on the street that Sherman had fought a battle with Johnston, near Raleigh, and defeated him. Gold fell to 151 in consequence.

Some of the inhabitants of Kinston have admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday, the 10th instant, the day he attacked Schofield's force's, but others deny it. They generally think that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg from his superiors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to $3,064,750. The largest single Western subscription was $314,000 from Cincinnati. The largest single Eastern, 150,000, from Philadelphia. The number of individual subscriptions by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 2,145, for $50 and $100, each.

Railroad Travel to the Oil Regions.

TRAINS RESUMED ON A. & G. W. R. R

MEADVILLE, March 24.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad resumed the running of their express trains on Thursday, 23d inst., the Erie road having recovered from the effects of the late freshet. Passengers by this route will suffer no detention.

THE following is the section of the new internal revenue amendment act which authorizes horse railroads to charge an extra cent fare:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whereever, under the proviso to section one hundred and three, the addition to any fares shall run to a sum involving the fraction of one cent, any person or company liable to the duty of two and one-half per cent. as in said section provided, shall be authorized to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian.

News of the Fall of Wilmington in England.

Improvement of Federal Securities.

American Matters in Parliament.

A French Senator on the Rebellion.

The Pope Declines to Form an Army.

Dispatches by Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The Australasian, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 9:30 this evening.

The Ætna reached Queenstown about noon on the 10th.

The news by the Ætna of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been. Federal securities improved, but the Confederate loan was only a shade easier, having declined in anticipation. At Liverpool and Manchester there was increased flatness in the cotton trade.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the news by the Ætna is of a character generally to tax the faith of these who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the field. Lee's communications are threatened on all sides. Grant, as if preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines, and is awaiting all of Thomas' infantry from the West, Hood and his Confederates being quite *in nubibus*.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil inquired if demands had been made by America for compensation for the doings of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Laird said no demand of the kind within the past six months had been made.

Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous claims from Englishmen.

Mr. Laird responded in the affirmative.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiry, said the Government had no intention to repeal the Aberdeen act relative to Brazil. Efforts were still progresing through Portugal to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Duke De Morney died on the 10th.

In the French Senate, during the debate on the address, the Marshall De Boissy among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed the wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight on to the complete ruin of both, rather than that the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. [Loud disapprobation.]

The bank of France 290,000,000 francs, cash, during the week. Bourse dull.

At an audience between the Pope and the French Minister, the Pope ignored the convention of September, and declined the invitation to form an army.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at at 88⅝@88¾ for money, and 88⅞@87 for account. The full discount was demanded at the Bank. The current rate was 4½ per cent. There were rumors of gold withdrawals for export to New York. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £42,760.

American Securities—Baring Bros. & Co.'s circular says Five-Twenty bonds are in some demand at 54@54¾. Eries have also advanced to 35¼@35¾ and Illinois Centrals to 53@54¼. In other stocks nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton very irregular and more disposition manifested by the trade and speculators to buy at some decline. The week closed heavily on Thursday at prices considerably below former quotations. American in limited demand, and has fallen fully 2d. Sales of the week were 40,800 bales, including 4,790 on speculation, and 5,130 on export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 16½d; Uplands, 16d; fair Uplands, 17½d. The sales yesterday, Friday, were about 5,000 bales, market closing quiet and rather easier but firm for American. Trade at Manchester exhibited a daily declining tendency.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour slow at late rates. Extra State, 20s. 6d.@21s. Wheat more in demand, without any advance in prices. Red western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d. per cental. Corn steady at 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. for mixed per quarter. Heyd & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report beef steady at about late rates. Pork 2s. 6d. lower. Bacon in fair demand at full prices. Lard in limited demand but steady at 59s.@60s. for old and 60s.@61s. for new. The Brokers' circular reports sugars steady. Molasses unchanged. Coffee inactive but steady. Petroleum in moderate demand for refined. No crude offering.

LONDON.—Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; sugar steady; coffee without change; teas rather lower; crude petroleum 1s; refined 1s 11d; sperm oil unchanged, at about 80@81.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs, no sales reported; provision market is quiet and steady; produce market is quiet and steady; consols for money, 88⅝@88⅞; American stocks tending upwards; Miss. Cent., 51½; Erie, 35½@36; five-twenties, 51½@55.

The following are the latest advices via Liverpool:

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The *Times* editorially thinks that if the Confederate Government remains firm, and if there is no renewal of the conference, the Washington Government will endeavor to draw back the States by negotiation with each one separately, and that Lincoln may be more conciliatory than to the Richmond Cabinet.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—Paris Bourse steady. Rentes closed at 67@70c.

European news unimportant.

MELBOURNE, February 26.—The Shenandoah has arrived. She has burned eleven ships since leaving the cape.

Affairs in New Zealand are less peaceable.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence.

Adjournment of the Legislature on Friday—The Retiring Senators—The River Bed Scheme Killed—The Governor's Reception—The State Military Agen-

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 22

On Friday at noon the Senators and Representatives will vacate their chairs, and wend their way homewards. The Senators whose terms have expired are, Donovan and Connell of Philadelphia; Bucher, of Cumberland; McSherry, of Adams; St. Clair, of Indiana; Stark, of Luzerne; Wilson, of Tioga; Wallace, of Clearfield; McCandless, of Butler; Speaker Turrell, of Susquehanna, and Mr. Graham, of Allegheny. And in bidding adieu to these gentlemen, it will not be out of place to refer to the Senator in whose retirement the people of Allegheny are more particularly interested. Mr. Graham has had no superiors, and but few equals, in the close attention with which he fulfilled the duties of his position. Never absent from his seat, he has been enabled to watch the progress of every bill which has come before the Senate, and how faithfully he has represented your people it is unnecessary for me to state. Of your members in the lower house, I have nothing to say in opposition, but everything in favor. Their votes have been recorded on every bill except when unavoidably absent, and the record proves that they have voted in conformity with the wishes of their constituents.

In the Senate there are but few bills which have not been acted upon, while in the House many will fail, among them them the river oil scheme, which after coming before the Legislature in varied forms was ultimately killed. Early in the session the majority were without doubt in favor of some law by which the bottoms of the rivers could be disposed of, but it became so apparent that the passage of any bill would result in an immense profit to a few speculative gentry with but little benefit to the State, that at its death there were but few who would assist it in its last expiring agonies.

Representative Pershing, of Cambria, the democratic leader of the House, was this evening presented with a service of plate by his brethren, and of course the presentation was accompanied with a supper.

It is customary at the close of each session to invite the members to partake of certain hospitalities. The Governor, a night or two since, received the Senators and Representatives, and rarely has there been an entertainment in Harrisburg which was more brilliant and in every way more pleasant. The large parlor of the Executive mansion was crowded with civic and military dignitaries, among the former being the officers of the Cabinet and heads of Departments; and among the latter, in full uniform, General Hinks and staff, Adjutant General Russell, Surgeon General Phillips, and Colonel Roberts, of the Executive Military Board. The Governor received numerous guests with his usual ease and affability, and later in the evening a bountiful supper was served. There were no ladies present, but everything passed off in the most agreeable manner.

The annual reports of the military agents at Washington and Nashville are still in the hands of the printers, and much regret is expressed that they will not be circulated before the end of the session. The business of the latter office is very large, while that of the one in Washington is immense. Colonel Francis Jordan, who officiates as agent at the capital of the Union, finds even his energies taxed to the utmost. An additional clerk has been given him, but still his own labors are incessant. Everything connected with the Pennsylvania soldiery in the army of the Potomac, and, in fact, of all the armies where the Keystone State is represented, comes under his notice in some way, and were it not for his activity and efficiency many unfortunate soldiers would find their post of duty a rugged one, even when away from the field.

VERY LATEST.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE DECLINE OF PRICES

The President and Family Leave Washington.

PAROLED PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

A Disastrous Railroad Accident

Important to Custom Collectors.

VIOLENT GALE IN WASHINTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Cotton declined 5@8c to-day; Flour, 50c; Butter, 2@3c; Whisky, 5@8c; Petroleum, 1@2c; and most other articles in proportion. Corn and Oats were without material change.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is understood that the President, accompanied by his family, is about to leave Washington for a few days' relaxation, in accordance with the advice of physicians.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Herald* describes the new rebel pirate steamer, named Confederate States. The *Herald* says the authorities at Nassau have refused her the right of entrance, and she will, therefore, be unable to coal and continue her cruise.

The *Times'* Washington special says an order is about to be issued declaring exchanged all prisoners of war delivered up to the 2d March, except those recently delivered at Wilmington.

The *Post* reports a disaster on the New York Central Railroad to-day, eight miles west of Utica, by which five cars were turwon into the water from three to five feet deep. Two persons were killed and four wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On inquiry at the Navy Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the report that Admiral Dahlgren has asked to be relieved from command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The President has recently reissued the commissions of a large number of Postmasters, including that at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clark Mills is now engaged on a work of art, embracing bronze statues of the President and members of his Cabinet, illustrative of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Secretary of State publishes for the information and guidance of officers of customs, the order dated March 8th, rescinding so much of the one issued in December last as required passports from persons entering this country from Canada, and so much of the circular of the Treasury Department dated December 31, 1864, as relates to the same subject is rescinded in order that the action of two Departments may harmonize. The circular of the Treasury Department concludes as follows: "Agreeably also to suggestions of the Secretary of State, on the 13th inst., collectors of customs on the arrival from any foreign country, except of passengers other than emigrants destitute of passports will refuse them permission to land, either their persons or their baggage, until they shall be given permission by the military authorities of the United States, within the district where they will dispose of passengers and their baggage under instructions from the War Department.

There was a continuous high wind during several hours this afternoon, which did much damage. The gale struck the shipping in the river with tremendous force. A schooner was capsized and the crew submerged. It is feared some were lost. Trees were uprooted and houses unroofed in various parts of the city.

The latest intelligence from Mobile is a dispatch in the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, dated the 16th of February: "There is no change to report on our immediate front. There is great activity among the fleet in the lower bay, but all is quiet with the hostile fleet and army."

The *Republican* says: President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Master Theodore Lincoln, and a few invited guests, left this afternoon in the government steamer yacht, River Queen, for an excursion down the river and through the Chesapeake. They will visit Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and go up the river to city Point.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The paid fire department bill has passed the Senate, and passed to a third reading in the Assembly by four majority.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

The Maryland House of delegates to-day passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to be advanced to the Navy Department to enable it to prepare for a return of the naval school to the academy building at Anapolis. The appropriation made by Congress for the purpose was lost by a failure of the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rush to the Oil Mines

THE RECENT DISASTROUS FLOOD.

The great stream of travel through our city to the several oil regions in our vicinity continues unabated, and the facilities of transportation are scarcely equal to the business offering. The steamer Bayard left the Monongahela wharf yesterday for Parkersburg, West Virginia, ladened with every pound she could safely carry, there being little more than standing room for the hundreds of passengers that thronged her cabin and decks. The captain was compelled to refuse freight, and the boat for Saturday was fast filling her hold and decks with freight for the West Virginia regions. The four steamers which ply between Pittsburgh and the Fayette and Greene oil regions cannot accommodate the vast amount of travel and freight that is being offered.

The first arrival from Oil City since the flood was the steamer Urilda, which arrived yesterday with three hundred and twenty-five passengers and eight hundred and four barrels of oil. Steamboating on the Allegheny pays handsomely. The fare from Oil City to Pittsburgh is five dollars, and the freight per barrel of oil one dollar, from which it will be seen that a twenty-four hours' trip pays well.

Letters from our correspondent at Franklin, dated the 17th and 19th, reached here yesterday evening, having been delayed by the flood. Much of the information contained therein has already been published. Our correspondent was a passenger on the Petrolia, which was compelled to land at Emlinton on Wednesday night, not being able to get under the bridge. He says:

"Her passengers started over the country for Franklin and Oil City. Of the Pittsburghers, Mr. Geo. R. White, Mr. Owens, Mr. McKee and others had not reported on the 17th. Mr. W. W. Ward, with thirty five Irish laborers, for the Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Company, formed an Irish Brigade, and started afoot over the country, and reached the mines. I found Mr. Ward here, after a tedious tramp with some others, fording the many streams, where all the bridges had been washed away. Many of the passengers from the different boats were situated comfortably at farm houses waiting for the river to fall. While the sight of the flood is a grand one, it is also a wretched one. When the French Creek Bridge floated off to-day it came with a crash against the wire bridge at Franklin and left a part of its roof on the top of the floor of the latter bridge breaking its timbers a good deal but not starting it in the least.

Since the damage was done, I have heard but one wish among steamboat and oil men, and that is, that every bridge on the Allegheny river might be swept away and give a free navigation to steamers, so that if they had to rebuild they should have a draw in each one. Every rise on the river costs every towboat and steamboat from one to two hundred dollars per day, after a certain height.

The water is up to the second floor of the Marshall House here, and the water rushing like a waterfall over the street. Mr. Ed. Roberts loses a fine flat and about 400 barrels of oil; Chris. Hoover, about 600 bbls of oil, but it would be idle to commence to enumerate the items. It was a pitiable sight to-day, apart from the barrels floating down, to see the large tanks, just as they were floated off from the wells full of oil, glide along till some swell would twist them over and spill the precious article on the raging flood.

Many a man is broken up by this terrible visitation, and many an oil company has lost a large amount of working capital—derricks, engine houses, bull wheels, sucker rods, and every thing but the hole in the ground and engine being carried off, never to be got at again. All will have to be replaced.

The tank at the Big Lee well was full of oil when I passed this afternoon, but still secure, with engine house and derrick safe. Opposite it, where the Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Company had commenced, all was inundated, and all moveable property destroyed or floated off.

Every hour brings in news of additional damage up the river, while we are in total ignorance of how you have fared below. The Franklin bridge is all right as yet, although persons crossing have to be ferried from the end of the bridge on this side, all the earth having been washed away from the stone anchors. They tried yesterday and to-day to prevent passengers from walking over, but the necessity of many has been such that they have forced themselves through somehow. All the houses near town on the other side of French creek and the other side of the river, are full of people, flood-stayed, and waiting for the water to subside.

The destruction has not ended with the flood, for as it subsides the foundations of many derricks and houses that have been weakened have given way under a slight wind and tumbled over. The demand for all kinds of labor will be greater now than ever, and as to material, it is most all gone."

The State authorities of North Carolina are reported as having repeatedly remonstrated with the Richmond Government on its inhuman treatment of prisoners of war.

CITY MATTERS.

REV. GRANVILLE MOODY'S LECTURE.—This popular orator and divine delivered a lecture on temperance, last evening, under the auspices of the Evening Star Temple of Honor, in Lafayette Hall. From some cause the Hall was not as well filled as it should have been.

The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by [illegible] Stewart, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mr. Smith, of Rochester, following the popular temperance song, "Is it rum[illegible] Rev. Moody, on being introduced to the audience, entertained them for about two hours. He passed a glowing eulogy upon the greatness of our country, asserting that the sleeping infant of to-day might live to see 140,000,000 free people dwell together in peace and harmony upon this continent, which was large enough [illegible] form a dozen empires three times as large as England or France. Speaking of the attempt to subvert the Government, the speaker said the fiat had gone forth that ye may not, shall not, and cannot do it. Our liberties were the liberties of the world, and nothing but natural sins could wrest them from us.

The Reverend gentlemen then took up the cause of temperance, arguing that it was the cause of the country, of humanity and of God. But he was sorry to say that the efforts of its friends had of late relaxed, and that volunteers or conscripts in the ranks of King Alcohol were largely on the increase. Public opinion, which is omnipotent, must be brought to bear to counteract the vice. He went into a history of alcohol, stating that its discovery dates back about 950 years; that it does not exist in nature, but the want of nature, or more properly speaking was the extract of decayed matter, and the human being using it must suffer from its deleterious effects. There was no pure liquor. A distiller, with the aid of strychnine, could extract four and one-half gallons of whisky from one bushel of rotten corn.

The evil effects of intemeperance were next dwelt upon, and entire abstinence from the use of strong drink urged as the only safeguard and antidote against intemperance, which "stingeth like an adder and biteth like a serpent." The children of Israel, during a march of forty years through the wilderness, did not taste strong drink. Not so with our armies, accompanied as they were by sutlers who smuggled liquor into camp under a thousand disguises. An old negro had once told the speaker that he found authority for this class of cormorants in the book of Genesis when he read of the devil being "subtle;" hence he inferred that the man who sold whisky to the soldiers must be "subtler."

The Colonel quoted largely from the Scriptures in support of the cause of temperance, in all of which he could not refrain from the use of army phrases. Thus: "David sent out his cavalry," "Joseph threw out his skirmishers," "Abselom outflanked his enemies." He argued that total abstinence from strong drink was condusive to health. Sampson, the strong man, was not a driker of wine, and on the day he slew one thousand Phillistines, he drank neither lager, cognac nor XXX ale, but from the rude weapon he wielded a miraculous fountain of pure water gushed forth, from which he slacked his thirst, which nerved his arm for other deeds of daring.

The sword, pestilence and famine, had done their work, but these combined could not count their victories with Intemperance. When a man fell in support of the cause of his country there was a balm of consolation for his stricken friends; not so with him who fell in the army of King Alcohol. A man under the influence of liquor imagines himself rich, boasts that he has paid all his debts, imagines that he could wrestle with Ajax, fight with Heenan, or run with the American Deer; but wakes up from his drunken debauch with a "swelled head," no money in his pocket, and in no condition to run a race or wrestle with a child.

The speaker asserted that Intemperance has cost the nation more money than all the wars in which it has ever been engaged, and had taken the money from heart broken wives and starving children. Nero was merciful in comparison with the tyrant Intemperance, who annually sent sixty thousand victims to a drunkard's grave.

The Colonel closed his able and eloquent address with a stirring appeal to all to rally in the cause of temperance, which he claimed to be the vestibule to the church and the handmaiden to religion. Ministers of the Gospel were urged to make temperance a specialty in their sermons, and professors to practically live up to its principles.

The address, as before stated, occupied two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with rapt attention, not a single person quitting the hall until its close. Frequent rounds of applause greeted the speaker, and it was the opinion of many present that the address was equal in point of diction, argument and thrilling eloquence to any one delivered in this city, not even excepting that of the renowned Gough himself.

Rev. Moody, who had been on a visit to Washington, left for his home, in Piqua, Ohio, this morning.

DIFFICULTY AMONG THE FIREMAN.—Yesterday, Thomas Reese, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, appeared before Mayor Lowry, and entered a complaint against David E. Hall, Captain of the Neptune Steam Engine Company, charging him with disorderly conduct. The Chief Engineer stated that during the fire in Virgin alley, yesterday morning, Hall drove the Neptune Hose Carriage to the corner of Liberty street and Barker's alley, and removed the hose belonging to the Eagle steamer from the plug, to which it was attached, and inserted the Neptune's hose. The Chief remonstrated with Hall, when he stated that the Eagle had acted in a similar manner with the Neptune, and had, in one instance, committed a violent assault upon one of their members who had been left to guard the plug. Hall also stated that he intended to remove the Eagle's attachments whenever opportunity offered, and spoke in such a decided manner, as to impress the Chief Engineer with the belief that in case the matter was permitted to proceed a difficulty would ensue, which might result in bloodshed. He accordingly visited the Mayor's office and entered the complaint. The hearing was held in the evening at eight o'clock, and the office was crowded with members of the various companies connected with the Fire Department, anxious to ascertain what disposition would be made of the case. A number of witnesses testified to the facts as alleged by the Chief Engineer, which were not denied by Hall, who stated to the Mayor that he had removed the Eagle's attachment from the plug, merely because the Eagle had done the same with the Neptune about a year since. He said that it was not his intention to create a difficulty—he only wished to have a little revenge. The Mayor reviewed the circumstances connected with the transaction, and read Hall a severe lecture—stating that in case the members of the Eagle had been at the plug in force, a very serious fight might have been the result. Captain Hall answered that the horsemen alone was with him at the time, and that he was not anxious for a fight. He made it a point to attend every fire, whether during the day or night; was always willing to do his duty, and would not receive a rebuff from a Chief Engineer who had only been present at one fire within six months. This insinuation Mr. Reese stoutly denied, and the Mayor was compelled to interfere to preserve the dignity of the court. The Mayor stated to Hall that he did not want to fine him, but would hold him in five hundred dollars bail to keep the peace at fires for one year. Hall said he would not give bail—he was willing to pay a heavy fine if he had committed a breach of the peace, but would not place himself in a position to be insulted at every fire he attended. The Mayor said he did not wish to have any difficulty about the matter, and would give him until to-day to procure the bail. The case was then discharged.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Thursday morning about one o'clock, a man knocked at the door of the residence of Mr. Moses Hastings, in North Fayette township, near Noblestown, and requested a light, stating that his wagon had broken down. Mr. Hastings rose from his bed, and upon opening the door three men rushed in who demanded that all the money and valuables in the house should be delivered to them. Mr. Hastings said that he had nothing of value about him, when the rascals procured a rope and tied him to a chair. They then visited the bed-room of his wife and a married daughter, brought them into the room where Mr. Hastings was confined, and tied them in a similar manner. After ransacking the house and being unable to find any money they approached Mr. Hastings, when one of them drew a knife across his throat, threatening that in case he did not inform them where his money was concealed they would kill him. Being fearful that they would carry their threat into execution, Mr. Hastings directed them to a bureau drawer where a five hundred dollar United States bond and four hundred and fifty dollars in greenbacks had been placed, which they seized and left the house. Shortly after their departure Mr. Hastings succeeded in extricating himself and family, and apprised the neighbors of the occurrence. A search was instituted for the robbers, but no traces of them could be discovered. A messenger was dispatched to this city, who called upon the Mayor, and stated the facts of the robbery, when a number of the police, under charge of Chief Long, were detailed to search the city. They ascertained that three men, answering the description of the robbers, had crossed the Monongahela Bridge at an early hour in the morning, and had afterwards taken breakfast at an eating house on Liberty street, but were unable to discover any further trace of them. This robbery was one of the boldest we have heard of for some time, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be speedily arrested and brought to justice.

FIRE IN VIRGIN ALLEY.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Mr. Watson's blacksmith shop, in Virgin Alley, near Market street. The steamers were promptly upon the ground, and through the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the building. A stable adjoining, occupied by Sumner & Co., was, with considerably difficulty, saved. Weldon & Kelley's plaining mill was, at one time, thought to be in considerable danger, but fortunately the flames were stayed.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE THIRD WARD—CORONER'S INQUEST.—We mentioned yesterday morning the facts known in connection with the difficulty at Love's tavern, No. 5 Wylie streeet, during which James Welsh received injuries which resulted in his death. Coroner Clawson, on Thursday, at the instance of the Mayor, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was elicited:

Robert Love testified that he kept tavern at No. 5 Wylie street; on Monday night last the deceased entered the house and commenced to play dominoes; deceased came out of the room where he was playing into the bar-room, and said he could "lick any man in the house;" the deceased and a man called Patsey got "into holts;" two other men of the same party separated them; as the deceased was being drawn away from Patsey, he was kicked at once, but I could not see whether the deceased was kicked or not; this was the last of the difficulty; there was no kicking done by any other of the party; the deceased walked out of the house.

Dr. C. Baelz testified that he was called by the wife of the deceased at six o'clock Tuesday morning, to see her husband at No. 51 Tunnel street; she said he had been injured the night before, and was in great pain. The doctor found no external marks, and no discoloration; the deceased complained of a very acute pain in the region of the bladder. The doctor supposed he had been severely injured internally. Saw him last on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. He was then past recovery, and was sinking from inflammation. He stated to the doctor that he had got into a fight and was kicked badly. He did not say who kicked him.

James Battles, testified—On Monday evening deceased came to my house, 51 Tunnel street; he was my brother-in-law; got on the street to take a walk, when he proposed to go to a tavern where he had a game of dominos the week before; we then went to Love's; Mr. Love and the deceased sat down to a game of dominos; after every game we had a drink; do not know the number of games played; Mr. Love got up to attend to some men at the bar; Mr. Love made the remark that the deceased (Welsh) was one of the best gamblers in the country; one of the men then said he would sit down and have a game with him. I wanted Welsh to go home, but the men refused to let him off; they then played a four handed game, when Welsh beat them every game, and they thought the best way to get out of it was to raise a row. During the playing, one of the party called Welsh a liar, when Welsh replied by calling him a "bloody liar." The man then rose and struck Welsh, when the row began. I was knocked down insensible. He told me about fifteen minutes before he died that he had been held by John and James McLaughlin, and kicked in the back, while another ran at him in front and kicked him in the belly. The deceased did not mean that he could "whip any man in the house," but that he could whip any man in the house at playing dominos. After he was injured he was taken to my house, being unable to walk home.

Dr. McCook, Sr., sworn—Made a post mortem examination, and have no doubt that the deceased died from the effects of external violence. Kicking would produce just such injuries as were found upon the person of the deceased.

Mary Welsh, wife of the deceased, stated that her husband informed her, a few minutes before his death, that two men, named McLaughlin and Benson, held him in a corner, while a third party kicked him in front—and that it was the kick in the abdomen that killed him. He did not name the man who kicked him.

The inquest then adjourned to the Mayor's office, to give Mr. Love an opportunity to identify some of the parties who had been arrested the previous evening. He identified Morrow and Benson as two of the parties who were in the house at the time of the difficulty. He stated that McStein had been in the house some two hours before the difficulty, but was not present when it occurred.

Benson and Morrow were then permitted to make a statement to the jury, first having been cautioned not to say anything which might criminate themselves. Benson said:—"I was in the room when the men were playing dominos; Pat Morrow and Welsh were playing together; they disputed, quit playing, and rose up; both of them wanted to fight; Welsh pulled out ten dollars; they both pulled out money and were made put it back again. James Battles had lost his pipe, and accused Pat McLaughlin for having taken it; McLaughlin denied that he had it, and pushed Battles away. Welsh then came to strike McLaughlin, and the four got to fighting; McLaughlin, Welsh, Morrow and Battles were fighting, when I caught Morrow and was taking him away when Battles struck him again; Welsh and Morrow then got together, and they were left fighting for ten or fifteen minutes, when they quit of their own accord. When I saw that I could not separate them, I went out at the door, and did not see any third party interfere with them."

Patrick Morrow then made a verbal statement, and corroborated Benson in regard to the first difficulty, but denied having any fight with the deceased, as alleged by Benson.

Mr. Love was recalled, and testified that he identified Morrow as the man who was called "Patsy." It was this man who kicked at Welsh as he was being drawn away from him. Morrow was near enough to him, but the witness could not say whether he kicked him or not.

The jury then agreed upon the following verdict: "That the deceased, James Welsh, came to his death from injuries received in a fight with Patrick Morrow and Patrick McLaughlin;" and the jury further find that the evidence points directly to the said Morrow as the person who inflicted the fatal wound.

It appearing that McStein was not present when the difficulty occurred, he was discharged. Morrow was finally committed for trial. Benson was also committed to secure his attendance as a witness, being unable to give bail.

Welsh, the deceased, was about twenty-five years of age, and was file and saw grinder by occupation. He was an Irishman by birth, but had worked in England several years before coming to this country. He leaves a wife and three small children.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.—On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Siffich, 138 Ohio street, Allegheny, was entered, and forty or fifty dollars in gold and silver stolen. The thieves effected an entrance through the front door from which they ascended to the front room in the second story, occupied by Mr. Siffich as a bedroom. The robbery was undoubtedly committed early in the night, and as the police force has been very slim for the past few weeks, on account of resignations, those on duty are unable to guard the districts allotted to their care. There are at present a number of vacancies in the night police of Allegheny, and although men have been advertised for, none have yet presented themselves. We understood last evening that some of the wards had only one man on duty. We hope the Police Committee will endeavor to fill the vacancies, even if an increased compensation is necessary.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. Geo. L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths, for the week ending March 18th, at twenty-two. The deaths were from the following causes: Consumption, five; marasmus, one; intemperance, one; congestion of brain, one; disease of kidney, one; dropsy, one; disease of heart, one; catarrh fever, one; stillborn, two; scrofula, one; sequella scarlet fever, one; pneumonia, two; whooping cough, one; bronchitis, one; marasmus, one; small pox, one.

RESIGNED.—Dr. Wallace, Examining Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Twenty-fourth District, has resigned, and Dr. Sharpe, of Washington county, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Decline in Chicago Markets.

The *Tribune* of Wednesday says: During the past week there has been quite a panic in the markets, and we note a decline of $1 on flour, 15@27c on wheat, 7c on corn, 6@8c on oats, 18c (nominally) on rye, 5@6c on barley, 5c on coffee, 7c on whisky, $5 on mess pork, $4 50 on prime mess pork, 2@3c on bulk meats, 3@3½c on lard, ½c on iron, $1 on nails, ¾@1c on rice, 3c on refined sugars; 2@2½c on raw do, 25@30c on timothy seed, 75c@$1 on clover seed, 8@10c on wool, and 10c on tea.

DIED:

CUMMINS—Rev. Dr. C. P. CUMMINS, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADDITIONAL NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE SECOND AND FOURTH PAGES.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.
Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
"Bell's" Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.
Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased in bond from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vintry and unadulterated.
Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.
N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh24

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 bushels shelled Corn.
1000 " ear do.
40 bbls. new Cider.
10 do. Apple Butter.
Hominy, Corn meal and Beans.
400 bbls. Madison & Gaff Flour. By
T. C. JENKINS,
mh24-1t No. 239 Liberty street.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY—
The Block Committee will meet on MONDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock, in Faulkner's Hall. Committees are requested to have all subscriptions collected, and make their full and final reports, giving a full list of all contributors, and of all enrolled men who have not contributed, for publication. It is hoped that this will be the last meeting necessary. mh24-1t

WALL PAPERS.—The newest designs of gold, velvet, satin and common papers, now receiving at No. 107 Market street near Fifthstreet. [mr3] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The End at Hand.

It is reported that Gen. LEE has informed JEFF. DAVIS that it will be folly to attempt to hold out against the forces GRANT is moving on the rebel capital. From a variety of sources the report reaches us that the belief that the South must succumb is becoming universal. We know that in high quarters, in Washington, it is not doubted that the present is the concluding struggle, with the end near at hand. It is a moment of concentrated interest, when men hold their breath, in view of the mighty culmination. It is not unlikely that within the next three days a battle will be fought, unless, indeed, the rebels choose not to fight. The weather, for more than ten days past, has prevented General GRANT striking a blow which he was prepared to give. The junction of SHERMAN with SCHOFIELD, and the advance of these united forces toward Richmond, effectually disposes of the idea of beating them in detail, on which the rebels have been hanging their hopes. It is entirely certain now that the crushing power of the columns which, through great skill and patience, GRANT has caused to concentrate, is more than the rebels can withstand, and that the plans for enveloping them them are working completely. We should not forget, however, that while we have every reason to expect success, there may be points of advantage to the rebels—such as the defeat of a brigade or a division—the loss of guns—but nothing that can change or seriously postpone the result.

Reinforcements are on their way from the West, but whether for SHERMAN or HANCOCK who, we suspect, is at Winchester, not without a purpose, is not for the public to know. The present movement of troops would seem to indicate that all that are to take a part in the final onset, if it shall come to that, by LEE undertaking to make a stand, are not yet in position. Should he attempt to get away, it will be a different sort of affair; for we suspect when the rebel army leaves Richmond it will be to dissolve, the leaders going whithersoever they can. The nearness of the end cannot be doubted,—it is only a question of shape.

"That's What's the Matter?"

It is one of the curious features of the time, that England, or Englishmen, just at the moment they perceive this country is able to take care of itself, and crush the rebellion, in spite of the aid the South has derived from other nations, should become exercised with the notion that we may take it into our heads to "pitch into" them. It is difficult to perceive what has given rise to this feeling, which seems to amount to dread on the part of Englishmen. On one ground it can readily be accounted for, and this is, that Englishmen knowing how great have been their transgressions and how richly they deserve to be punished, have conjured in their own minds the belief that we propose to administer to them their deserts. No Englishman can be ignorant of the fact, that we have numerous reasons for demanding reparation; and they all by this time have learned what is our military spirit and ability as a nation. Probably there may be some reason why JOHN BULL should be disturbed, not from anything that has actually been proposed or is premeditated here, but from a sense of what would be just retaliation for the part England has taken in favor of the South. That the logical deductions from the present stage of the contest here should be perceived and applied so readily in England, is perhaps the most remarkable thing that has grown out of the war. The war is ending not alone with the South humbled, the rebellion put down, and the government triumphant in the most stupendous struggle of modern times; but it is equally a fact that the North, so far from having become exhausted, is yet strong and more defiant than ever, and perfectly conscious that it is not the South alone that has been whipped, but in a certain sense England also. We suspect after all, that's what's the matter.

The Financial Situation.

No one will gain so much by the cheapening of prices, consequent on the financial contraction, as the Government, even though its securities become depressed. As the greatest customer, it has the greatest interest in prices. It has been paying double and treble, and sometimes quadruple prices for whatever was needed to carry on the war, and the benefit it will experience from the reduction already commenced will more than counterbalance any falling off in the sales of Seven-thirties. It will prove an economical contraction, if not carried too far; and we are glad to perceive evidence of caution on this point, and reason to hope that the country will not be rushed into confirmed panic.

There is unquestionably an organized purpose to depress government securities. The Treasury has little to fear from this however, because when they reach a certain point, it can make it a paying operation to buy them up. The contest, should one arise, must be an unequal one. The government proposes the issuing of no more gold bearing securities and has eighteen millions of gold to throw on the market at any moment—a flood the speculators would not be able to withstand. The fall in gold does not diminish the value of our securities, but rather adds to their actual value and renders them more desirable. Although gold cannot be exchanged for the same amount of currency as formerly, the fall in prices enables the possessor of the currency thus obtained, to buy even more of almost everything to eat and wear.

The contraction will necessarily be unequal at first; but this, in time, will regulate itself. What is to be dreaded is violence and extremes. If there can be preserved a proper degree of moderation, the country will find no difficulty in adjusting itself to almost any change without serious consequence.

Schools.

The importance of schools, and the necessity of having good ones, cannot be estimated too highly. They are essential aids in the raising of the young, in order to their becoming such men and women as the country needs. If we want peaceful communities, intelligent society, prosperity in business, sound morals and sobriety, domestic comfort, good schools must be maintained.

But, what is a good school? It would require a treatise like that of old Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, to answer the question fully. In our limited space we offer a few thoughts, in answer to the question.

A school may be costly or cheap, large or small, promiscuous or select, patronized by the rich or free to the poor, and yet not be a good school. It may be puffed in the newspapers or creep along the line of obscure existence, it may embrace every *ology* that has ever been compounded out of the Greek language, or restrict its studies to the limits set by a thorough utilitarian and eulogist, viz: "the three *R's*—reading, riting and rithmatic;" yet these conditions do not decide its character as good or not good.

Good teachers are indispensable. They require not only a sufficiency of training, but also skill and tact in using it. They must arouse and direct and stimulate the pupil's desire for knowledge. The peculiarities of disposition and the difference in capacity, among scholars, will not be neglected by a good teacher. He will wisely adapt his efforts for the advancement of his scholars to their individual necessities. He will teach his pupils how to study, as well as prescribe their lessons. He will do his work *thoroughly*, with not so much reference to the credit of his school, from the performances on examination day, as to the mental and moral benefit and usefulness of of his scholars, through the whole period of their life.

It is not an easy thing to make a good school. The difficulties are numerous and arise from different sources. We have not space for the catalogue of them. Many of them are more or less closely connected with popular impressions—we might say, prejudices—which have struck their roots deeply, and spread wide their branches and their shade. By many persons it is deemed essential that their children, especially their daughters, should "go from home," as the phrase is. We do not express a doubt of there being boarding schools whose reputation does not exceed their excellence; and large ones whose excellence is proportionate to their size. Still, the advantages which they offer are not to be ascribed to their numbers nor to their distance from the homes of their inmates. With the same intrinsic excellencies, the advantages would be the greater, could the scholars daily surround the parental board and the family altar, in the midst of the imposing and endearing influences of *home*. We speak of home, as the homes of our intelligent people usually are. Where can the morals of the young be more sacredly guarded, where can correct princip[illegible] be more efficiently instilled, where can th[illegible]nners be more properly formed, than [illegible] the supervision of a competent and lo[illegible] parent? A good school, accessible withou[illegible] the painful necessity of sending children fr[illegible] the domestic circle, is a blessing that cannot be estimated too highly.

We take great pleasure, and we may add pride, in contemplating th[illegible] free public schools of these cities, and scarce[illegible] less, in the other public and private institutions of learning, adapted to the condition and prospects of our youth. We know of no educational want which may not be met in one or another of these institutions, embracing, as they do, the elements of rudimentary learning, instruction in the classics, mathematic and mechanical science, commercial business, literature and the fine arts. We have large and small schools; for males and for females; some more conspicuous and some more retiring. We have no doubt, that, in point of goodness, they are equal to those of other cities. With the judicious cooperation and patronage of parents and the assiduous efforts of teachers, they may attain a value and rank even higher than they have at present; and confer greater benefit upon the rising generation.

Grover's German Opera.

For the first time in the history of our city we are to have a season of Grand Opera—that is, an Opera complete in all its parts and details; comprehending a double troupe of first class vocalists, answering all the demands of tragic and comic Opera, a numerous and efficient chorus of some forty members, and an orchestra of surpassing excellence, under the leadership of one of the best conductors of this or any country. Such an array of talent, alike distinguished for artistic proficiency and completeness in number and appointments—embracing, as it does, the highest lyric ability and the most marked dramatic capacity—presents an opportunity for witnessing that most intellectual and refining entertainment, the Opera, in a degree of perfection hitherto altogether unknown to our people. That which heretofore has passed for Opera with us has been a mere semblance, and no more conveyed an idea of the grandeur and effectiveness of a Grand Opera than a pencil sketch can give of the nature and comprehensive character of the art of painting. The coloring imparted by a full orchestra, the depth and power of an efficient chorus, constitute some of the principal features of the Opera, and are as essential to its success as is the part of Hamlet to the play of Hamlet. In this view of the case, we have never yet been favored with this refining species of entertainment in its best and highest form; and when we consider the enormous expense to the manager in bringing hither his numerous company, we cannot but feel under personal obligation to Mr. GROVER, and we should be prepared to manifest that degree of appreciation which the abundant encouragement of this laudable enterprise may demand of us. By its advent, we are placed, for the once, on a par with the public of our Eastern and Western cities, and it remains for us to prove by the measure of our support that we possess the requisite taste and appreciation to justify the experiment of a regular season of Opera. Let not the attempt fail for the want of a little exertion on our part; let it not be said abroad that Pittsburgh is 'good only for the exhibition of circuses, panoramas, fat women *et id genus omne*.'

If there is an undertaking which more than any other appeals to our most generous assistance, it is GROVER's German Opera. The reputation of its principal artists, as lyric and dramatic performers of power and versatility is world wide.

The splendid creations of a FORMES in *Robert le Diable* and the *Huguenots*—of a HERMANNS in *Faust*—of Mesdames JOHANNSEN and FREDERICK in *Fidelio* and *Faust*, and the vocal charms displayed by a HABELMAN in *La Dame Blanche*, are things which once heard can never be forgotten. The combined efforts of such talent, backed by a heavy chorus, and supported by an efficient and telling orchestra, produce a *tout ensemble* which, for dazzling brilliancy and overwhelming power, absolutely beggars description. Let us not forget, moreover, that the very limited and insufficient accommodations in the way of a hall, utterly preclude the idea of the company's making money even under the most favorable circumstances; for their daily expenses foot up to not less than one thousand dollars, and Masonic Hall well filled will realize hardly more than that amount.

Let us, then, sufficiently patronize the Opera, to insure its early and periodical return, and when the much needed Pittsburgh Academy of Music shall have been built, we shall have that within the reach of all which a favored few have heretofore been obliged to procure at great trouble and expense, at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Success to the Opera!

The sale of reserved *season* tickets will commence on to-morrow, Saturday morning, at the Music Stores of H. KLEBER & BRO., and C. C. MELLOR. Single tickets will be sold at the same places on Monday.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire has entered upon his duties as Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate.

Gustus Wright has been appointed Secretary of State of Delaware, by Governor Saulsbury, in place of S. M. Harrington, Jr., the incumbent under Gov. Cannon.

Mr. S. M. Felton has resigned the Presidency of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, on account of protracted ill health, and Mr. J. Hinckley, of Lowell, Massachusetts, will take the position thus vacated in a few weeks.

Mr. Eli Thayer, of New York, was on the train from New Haven to New York the other day when it jumped the track, hurling the cars down an embankment, by which Mr. Thayer was so injured in his head as to lie some hours in an unconscious state. When he revived, he had utterly lost the memory of his own identity; he did not know his own name, nor who nor where he was. On being taken into a sleeping car, on his way to New York, he was recognized by passengers, who told him who he was, and informed him of his own name.

The reported illness and destitution of John Bell, of Tennessee, is denied. A number of his family are with him.

Rev. Evan M. Johnson, the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the State of New York, died in Brooklyn on Sunday. He is said to have united four thousand couples in marriage, and to have christened nearly ten thousand infants.

Dr. F. Hell, of Detroit, advertises in the German papers of that city that he will give a reward of fifty dollars for the following service:—"I will give the above reward to any one who will acquaint me with the whereabouts of Rev. Father Wittmier, of St. Joseph's Church (Gratiot street), who, after plundering my house, ran away with my wife. I will give no reward for my wife. Description of Wittmier: Stature about five feet, hair light brown, wears spectacles sometimes. Description of my wife: Five feet high, hair yellow, on the right cheek a wart, upper teeth plain to be seen by speaking, skin on the upper lip resembling a moustache."

The President has appointed R. W. Taliaferro, son of the Taliaferro whose opposition to secession excited so much comment in Louisiana at the outbreak of the war, postmaster at New Orleans.

T. M. Wells, son of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has been appointed naval officer at New Orleans.

Judge Giddings, of Plymouth, Mass., appointed some time ago an associate justice of one of the Rocky Mountain territories, has got out as far as Ohio and stuck. The salary of $2,500 will not support him in the territory, and the pickings of a Plymouth law office do not tempt him back to Connecticut.

During the first day's fight near Kinston Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 17th Wisconsin, suddenly and unexpectedly ran upon five rebels. Assuming a bold front, he ordered them to surrender. One of them replied, "I am hungry and tired; I will do most anything for something to eat." "Yes, you will," said the Colonel, "come here." The fellow then tremblingly took aim at Colonel Scott. "You drop that," exclaimed the Colonel, "and come right here." He did as he was told. "Now hand me that gun." He obeyed again. The Colonel now having a weapon to use, took aim at the others successively, and, by the same cool effrontery already indicated, brought them all to his side and took them in triumph. Strange to say he was without his pistol, having no weapon to commence with but his sword and his boldness.

Lieutenant Colonel Theo. Read has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Virginia and Army of the James, on the staff of General Ord.

General Intelligence.

Operatic performances are now given in Alexandria, Egypt.

The colored voters of Rhode Island are organizing a movement to defeat all candidates for the Legislature of that State who oppose the sending of their children to the public schools with white children.

The manufacture of castor oil from the beans that grow wild in the Hawaian Islands has been begun at Honolulu, for the first time, with every prospect of success. Heretofore the beans have been exported for manufacture elsewhere.

The Snake Falls of Oregon are exciting lots of fun among Western tourists. The height of the Falls is two hundred feet, and the width two thousand feet. When the Pacific Railroad is completed, this will become as fashionable a visiting place as Niagara is now.

A correspondent suggests as the best way to pay the National debt, that the Government create a Mining Bureau or Department, with branches, under the control of the National Executive, to work the mineral lands and coal fields of the country, expressing the opinion that the debt could thus be wiped out in a very short time.

The social feeling in Savannah is gradually improving. The old residents there are showing their appreciation of the blessings of liberty so recently conferred upon them, as far as good order and quiet of the city is concerned, and the strict discipline and respect observed among the soldiers towards them. It is so different from what they anticipated, that many are free to acknowledge that their fears exceeded their realizations. One lady lately remarked: "It this is subjugation, I am thankful that it has come at last, for it is much better than Confederate rule, which was a despotism as compared with it."

Thirty more escaped Union officers have arrived from Wilmington. When the rebels were transferring our troops from Columbia, South Carolina, to Charlotte, North Carolina, in anticipation of the intention of General Sherman to release them, these officers hid themselves in the ceiling of the hospital at Columbia, and being unobserved, made good their escape during a dark and stormy night, and traversing various forests and thickets, traveling only at night, and guided by several faithful negroes, they crossed the line between North and South Carolina in safety, and succeeded in reaching General Sherman's forces as they were moving on Fayetteville, and were some thirty miles distant from that town. Thence they went down the Cape Fear River to Wilmington, which they reached on the 16th inst. They belong mostly to Eastern regiments and are in a very destitute condition, many of them having been prisoners for the past year, and the little money they possessed when captured was either spent or taken by the rebels.

The fund raised by the merchants of New York as a testimonial for the officers and crew of the Kearsarge is now ready for distribution. Com. Winslow gets $10,000; the Lieutenant Commander $1,200; Chief Engineer, Surgeon and Paymaster, each $800; other officers from $750 to $450 each; seamen, landsmen and firemen from $25 to $45 each.

There are rumors that the Confederate agents abroad have made fresh overtures to Louis Napoleon in their behalf, but their nature is of course unknown. The new programme is said to have been offered just after the arrival of Mr. Kenner, the Confederate Representative from North Carolina, who left for France immediately after the breaking up of the conference in Hampton Roads.

The latest wrinkle in the joint stock line is that proposed by a gift book man in Philadelphia. He and others propose to get up "The People's Mutual Clothing House of Philadelphia," a protective union for obtaining clothing at cost, the same to be incorporated by the Legislature, with a capital stock of $50,000, in shares of ten dollars each.

The first freight that will reach Richmond after its capture, it is said, will be a case now lying at Fortress Monroe, containing bills and circulars giving popular information about the Seven-thirty loan, the compensation of banks and brokers who act as agents, and instructions for their guidance. The box is marked "Jay Cooke, Government Loan Subscription Agent, at Richmond, Va." Experienced agents have been dispatched by Mr. Cooke to Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, to go thence to all the towns on the North Carolina seaboard, including Newbern and Wilmington, and thence to Charleston and Savannah. They are charged with the duty of popularizing the seven thirty-loan, and making permanent arrangements for its diffusion. Other agents have gone down the Mississippi to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other important Southern cities. They are under orders to reach, as soon as practicable, Mobile, and all the principal towns on the Gulf. This system of traveling agents, the diffusion of handbills and newspaper advertising has for some time been established in every Northern and Western State, and has been extended to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and last week was extended to California, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado.

A resident of Philadelphia has an old family horse, that for twenty years has done him service. The animal has always received the tenderest care; is in good condition and vigor, and can perform the duty required of him as well as many a roadster of but half his years. For some time past the quadruped evinced a tendency to stumble, and to strain his sight at objects close to him, in a manner that set the kind hearted owner to devising a remedy. The gentleman judged the animal by his own case, and satisfied himself that, with a pair of spectacles, the horse would do as well as when in his prime. An optician ground to order a pair of pebble glasses, about the size of the object glasses of a large sized lorgnette. They were fixed in a frame over the horse's eyes. That animal is now a horse in spectacles, and not an elderly gentleman ever yet showed greater appreciation of the convenience.

It is stated, says an English paper, that there are twenty steam boilers under the floor of the House of Parliament, many working at high pressure, and not tested as to their strength for years. It might create a deal of excitement, certainly a new sensation for the *blasé*, if some morning the reports of parliamentary proceedings were to wind up suddenly with, "Here the debate came to an end by the blowing up of all the members. A new ministry and opposition—with the requisite number of members to work both—will be immediately required."

Military Intelligence.

A former member of the Virginia Legislature, who left Richmond on the 17th, has arrived in Washington. He says everything has been made ready for the impending evacuation of Richmond, which is constantly expected, and that the damage by Sheridan's raid is believed to be considerable. Four divisions of Lee's army had gone to North Carolina, and Lee himself has gone to Raleigh. This gentleman estimates the force about Richmond and Petersburg at sixty thousand, and there are about ten thousand emergency men at Richmond. The army in North Carolina he says numbers about forty-five or fifty thousand, a large proportion of them being undisciplined conscripts.

At the battle of Wise's Forks, on Friday last, General Sherman's troops captured four hundred rebels, and the enemy fled panic stricken.

General Couch was applied to by a widow to protect her property during the march. The General replied substantially, "I have protected a great deal of property in the South during our marches; but when the rebels burned my house at Chambersburg last summer, I swore vengeance. I have not yet found it in my heart to take it, however, and I am afraid I will lose my chance. Your property shall be protected. I keep thinking that if I ever get into South Carolina I will take my vengeance there, but I guess it would be about the same there." At one time a large barn was found full of corn and other stores. Enough was taken to supply the wants of the army, and a large amount left. A few miles further on the General and staff stopped at a house where the men, as usual, were off in the rebel army. He found them entirely out of provisions, "We can't see you starve, if you are rebels," said he; "I have got a whole barn full of corn back here, and will divide with you." Accordingly their wants were supplied.

In aid of the defense of Kinston, the rebels had constructed a terrible creature called a ram. This ram was loaded with such a weight of metal that whenever the tide was low she invariably rested upon the bottom of the river, and when the tide was rising her machinery was too weak to enable her to stem the current and get down into deeper water. For the last two weeks she has been inextricably aground, and all the efforts of her crew to move her into a position of usefulness to the rebel cause have been futile. She lay some two or three miles above Kinston, and when the evacuation of the town was determined upon, it became necessary to destroy her that she might not fall into our hands. She was accordingly burned on Saturday last. Her remains are still visible, looking like an awkwardly-built house of iron. Her armament consisted of two 64-pounder Parrott guns.

Col. Frank Jordon, agent of Pennsylvania at Washington, and formerly State Senator, is now at Harrisburg, in consultation with Gov. Curtin, to still further increase the efficiency of the Washington agency, the business of which has become so great that additional funds and clerks have been given by the Legislature. The administration of the agency by Col. Jordon has been in every way satisfactory to the Governor and the people, and creditable to the Commonwealth.

The following additional appointments have been made for Major General Hancock's 1st Army Corps: Colonel, George W. Gist; major, Wm. F. Frohock; captain, William L. Yeckley; first lieutenants, Wm. W. Brown, Mathias Reiching, Wm. E Horton, John W. Whitney; second lieutenant, W. Allison Norman.

The health of Secretary Stanton is said to be gradually breaking down under the immense pressure of his official duties. The labor incident to the position of Secretary of War is so severe that it has caused a perceptible failure in the energy even of so iron-nerved a man as Edwin M. Stanton.

ROUTE AGENCIES.—The Acting Postmaster General has ordered the following: On route Harrisburg, Pa., to Lockhaven.—Appoint Joseph J. Weitzell, route agent, with pay at $800 per annum, *vice* George W. Burnside, resigned. Miles Grove to Homewood, Pa.—Appoint William Sexton, Jr., route agent, with pay at $780 per annum, in place of Reuben C. Frey, resigned.

The New Position.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The forces of the Union have now all arrived in position on the great strategic theatre of the war. The primary combinations are completed, and, in one quarter of the field, have already given way to the evolutions of battle. It has been clearly demonstrated that the threatened movement from Wilmington has been made secondary to the movement from Newbern; and that the co-operative column of Schofield, which once threatened to advance against Raleigh and Goldsboro', on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has adopted, instead, the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Road. For this latter purpose, the Twenty-third corps was withdrawn from Wilmington and sent around by transports to Newbern. Palmer's permanent garrison at that point, the provisional division sent from Tennessee, and the Twenty-third corps, were formed into a strong army under direct command of Cox, but superintended by Schofield himself. In three divisions this column marched upon Kinston, and, at the latter point, on the 8th, it encountered Bragg's whole army. It met a severe check, losing 1,500 men and three guns. Elated by his success, and desirous to complete his victory before the arrival of reinforcements, Bragg attacked Schofield with great fury in his new line, three miles back, but was severely beaten away, after suffering as great loss as he had inflicted two days before upon us. The failure of this experiment, and the arrival of Couch's division of the Twenty-third Corps from Wilmington, forced Bragg to retire across the Neuse to Kinston, burning the bridge behind him. Upon that point Schofield quickly advanced, and, on the 11th, Bragg retreated up the railroad to Goldsboro', leaving our troops in possession of the handsomely disputed town.

The important movements thus briefly summarized disclose the fact that the enemy has decided to contest the occupation of Raleigh and Goldsboro'; and that it was for this purpose he made his first resistance at the outpost of Kinston. They also serve to show that the enemy has abandoned the line of the northeast Cape Fear River, and has taken up the line of the Neuse, on which the three cities just named lie. That abandonment, of course, made it certain that Sherman's overland march from Cheraw to Fayetteville would not be contested in front, and that the familiar demonstrations on his left flank and rear were all that he had to guard against. It is probable, therefore, that nothing more than a picket force of the enemy is now to be found between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or even on the Weldon Railroad farther south of Goldsboro' than Warsaw and Kenansville. The chances are that the whole railroad has been abandoned, except by videttes, as far north as Goldsboro' itself. This change of position, on the enemy's part, from Wilmington to Goldsboro', has given him, it is true, greater facilities for checking our advance from Newbern. But it was directly compelled by our own prior move between these two points. And even if it had not been forced by Schofield's easterly advance, it would soon have ensued from Sherman's flanking demonstration, which threatened to cut off the line of Bragg's northerly retreat, and force his surrender. Our own advance from Newbern rather than Wilmington was dictated, probably, by several reasons—partly by its greater proximity to Fortress Monroe, and its greater facility of communication both by land and water with the North; partly, perhaps, from the excellent navigable condition of the Neuse as far up as Newbern; but certain from the fact that our base at Newbern is much nearer Goldsboro' than the base at Wilmington, the distance being 54 miles in the former case, and 80 in the latter.

Independent, however, of considerations of propriety or impropriety, Gen. Sherman's orders, given weeks ago, for the advance from Newbern were imperative. We may safely rely, therefore, on the fact that he has blocked out the plan in the right way, and that the Newbern column will reach Goldsboro' at the time and the manner designated. Terry's column at Wilmington (the same troops that took Fort Fisher) will go up the Weldon Railroad in due time; but there is much work to be done first on the wharfs and warehouses of Wilmington, and much more in repairing the railroad.

Meanwhile, the chief actor in the opening Carolina drama, to prepare for whose appearance these preliminary scenes were enacted, has made his debut on the grand stage. Reported by the enemy as "stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States," Sherman has been leisurely marching his army through the enemy's country, feeding it as Confederate soldiers vainly hope to feed. A grand concentration under Johnston at Charlotte had made due preparations to "bag" him. But Sherman, true to his old policy, turned east, moving rapidly past the flank of his adversary, who found himself once more outgeneraled in having collected a force where it was not needed. Johnston, giving up his plan of destroying Sherman, now bent his attention to saving Bragg. He found himself forced to follow Sherman in escort; and, in spite of the few rude dashes of Hampton's cavalry, it must be owned that the escort has kept at a respectful distance. Johnston, however, has really done all that he was capable of doing with his inferior force against so able an adversary; and, unlike some other Confederate Generals, he may congratulate himself that, if he has done no harm to Sherman, he has done little to himself.

But, is Sherman's Army, after its march of 500 miles, in condition to enter on the Waterloo campaign of the Rebellion? Is it better fitted for that purpose than the veteran army of Lee itself. Sherman briefly reports,—"We are all well;" and the last utterances of the enemy on that subject were:—"The troops were under strict discipline and orders, in the best condition, well clothed, and well shod. They marched as if they had just started on their expedition, instead of having been out for weeks. The general himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success." Wherever that army has marched, its drums have beat the music of victory. Its leader now bursts into the great field of conflict to direct the grand campaign of North Carolina. Schofield's column is already in circuitous communication with Sherman, and before a week will be in direct support. These two forces—numbering more than 80,000 men—will be sufficient, directed by the genius and skill of Sherman, to give the campaign a happy termination.

Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference on Slavery.

During Tuesday's session of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, the item sent from the General Conference, relating to an alteration of the general rule on slavery, so as to exclude slaveholders from the Church, was taken up and discussed at length. During the discussion, Rev. Dr. Cooke stated, that when he should be called upon to vote, he should say no. He did not think the simple relation existing between a master and slave necessarily involved sin, and did not believe the Church had any right to keep out of or exclude from her communion any but wilful sinners. He was a Methodist of the old school, and as much as ever opposed to the great evil of slavery, no more and no less than our fathers were when he became a member. The political status of slavery in this country could make no change in his moral views of the question, for he viewed it now as he had always done. He said that, if the General Conference had said in a foot-note, or in the chapter on slavery, that the proposed amendment only forbids slavery when it is necessary, he could have voted for the proposed change. This kind of legislation is precisely what has been done by the National Congress, in proposing to State Legislatures a change in the Constitution of the United States—that slavery shall be prohibited, "except for crime." This is what the Church has done in changing the General Rule on the use of intoxicating drinks; it forbids drinking them unless in cases of extreme necessity. There might have been legitimate legislation of the same kind on slaveholding. Some might think his views were influenced by the proslavery surroundings of his recent field of labor, but such was not the fact. Having carefully examined the question, he should fearlessly do what he deemed right. Rev. Dr. Hodson said that the doctrine that all slaveholding is sin, has not been the rule of the M. E. Church, and he dared, when the time came, to be in the minority. He said that if it were a mere question of policy, whether slavery shall be allowed in the M. E. Church or not, it would be another question; but it involves a question of doctrine. The Rev. Mr. Coombe was sorry to find any member of the Conference determined to vote for slavery. He hoped the rule would be adopted. After some further discussion the subject was laid on the table for the present, and the Conference adjourned.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—Our latest foreign intelligence announces the appointment of M. de Montholon to represent the Court of Paris in this country, in the place of M. Mercier, who was appointed July 4, 1860, but has been for some time absent. The Marquis de Montholon is the son of Charles Tristan de Montholon, Count of Lee, who died in 1853. The father was one of the most intimate and trusted of all the Emperor Louis Napoleon's friends, as he had been of Napoleon's. He was a Chamberlain and Brigadier General to the latter; sought to accompany him to Elba; fought with him in the hundred days; accompanied him to St. Helena, and there witnessed his death. On his return to France he published his "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de France sous Napoleon, écrits a Sainte Helene sous sa dictee;" in eight octavo volumes. True always to the *idees Napoleonnes*, he accompanied Louis Napoleon in his attempt at Boulogne, in 1840, and for a time shared his imprisonment at Ham. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, in 1849, and witnessed the investment of Louis Napoleon with the purple. We recall these facts concerning the father of the new French Minister to show that he is likely to be a man of some weight with the Emperor, and that whatever personal abilities he may have, he is possessed of strong personal claims on a man who never overlooks such indebtedness. The new Minister, the son of the Count, and himself a Marquis, was Consul General at New York, in 1860, and married a Virginia lady. He has, consequently, a better knowledge of our affairs than most who might have been selected. That encouragement which the rebels took to themselves while France was not represented at Washington will now be dispelled.

A letter from Charleston says: "Ex-Governor Aiken is one of the largest slaveholders and wealthiest men in the South. Since the occupation of Charleston by our forces, he has reported the names of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the commandant of the post, and given each family a farm in one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast, placed them on it, and all are well started in life. Such a deed deserves to be recorded.

The statement extensively circulated last week that a laborer in the Treasury Department had picked up a package containing $170,000, which he returned to the Secretary, had no other foundation than the fact that one of the employees discovered some cancelled obligations, of no value to any one, among the waste paper. Business is not done in so careless a manner in the Treasury Department that immense sums are likely to be found lying around loose.

The Downward Run.

[From the N. Y. Commercial.]

The money market presents the anomaly of an ample supply, with a great difficulty in borrowing. Lenders are disposed to see the existing crisis through before they lend freely; and will part with their funds only upon the best collaterals and with unusually broad margins. The general rate on call is 7 per cent. alike on Government and other securities.

The recent decline in gold has the effect of largely increasing the value of the supply of money. The present amount of greenbacks and outstanding interest notes (exclusive of Seven-thirties), is about $650,000,000. Adding to this the currency of the National banks and of the State banks, which may be estimated at about $250,000,000, it would appear that the total outstanding currency amounts to $900,000,000. The decline of gold from 230 to 160 involves an appreciation of this amount from 44 cents on the dollar to 62 cents on the dollar; which amounts to an immense increase in the purchasing power of the currency; and if continued, must have the same tendency that a large sudden increase of specie or bank notes would have in ordinary times. For the present, the increase is not felt, inasmuch as prices have not come down to the price of gold; but so soon as that is realized, we shall find an entirely new relation between the supply of money and the exchanges of the country; that is of course, on the condition that the currency remains at about its present value. If there were any confidence in trading and financial circles, the result of such a change would be to reduce the rates of interest and promote extensive speculation; but under the existing and apparent prospective condition of things, the surplus money will probably simply be hoarded.

It would be mild to describe the present condition of the market as one of demoralization. The fluctuations of the currency have introduced so many new uncertainties and dangers that capitalists are completely baffled, and know not what course to pursue. Their experiences in former panics are of no avail in the present exigencies, for the capricious fluctuations in gold are constantly disarranging the relations of things. They cannot tell whether it is better to buy or sell, for they have no idea whether the currency will appreciate or depreciate; and yet it is quite probable that it will fluctuate largely either one way or another. The entire operations of business are subject to the arbitration of unborn events, and the vacillations of public opinion. Every new aspect of military or political movements presents a new problem for the capitalist, upon which the market value of his property depends, and yet in which he has no experience helping him to a solution. This universal uncertainty naturally produces a feeling of intense apprehension, which increases every day as we approach visibly nearer the crisis of peace. Thus far the mercantile community have proved able to preserve their balance; but there is too much reason for fearing that a slight further pressure—be it in the shape of important military success, or of a further decline in gold, or of the occurrence of important failures—would upset the whole fabric of business, and precipitate a universal panic. It is of no use concealing the fact that the decline of gold from 230 in January to 160 yesterday has involved a decline of thirty per cent. in the value of produce and merchandise; and that consequently an important proportion of those who have been buying on three and four months' credit (and the amount of trade done on those terms is much larger than is generally supposed) must fail to meet their maturing obligations. Those who were fortunate enough to make large gains during the process of inflation may be able to withstand the shock, but they must inevitably lose largely through the losses of others; but traders possessed of a capital only moderate in proportion to their operations, are likely to have it all swept away. This is no more than is to be expected from the operation of the existing currency system. In time of war, the violent disturbances of supply and demand are themselves quite sufficient to affect seriously the course of commercial affairs; but such disturbances can be estimated, and therefore provided against. Congress, however, has added to these irregularities another infinitely greater, by giving the country a measure of values which undulates with every change of public opinion, and which is capable of being temporarily largely appreciated or depressed by a mere handful of speculators. A few more experiences like those of the last few days will surely open the eyes of men of business to the fact that their only security is in a repeal of the Legal Tender Act, and a consequent resumption of specie payments.

The Government is just now practising economy on a large scale. The expenses of the war have not been so small, daily, for three years, as they are now. We learn from General Sherman that he issues no rations to his men except coffee and sugar. All other wants are supplied by his foragers in the enemy's country. We think the Confederacy will not long be able to support the expenses of both Sherman and Lee.

A new artillery regiment has just reached the army of the Potomac, composed of 1,600 men, of whom 100 are said to have received $1,000 apiece. We hope their valor will be equal to their cost. If they are all one year men the privates are better paid than their officers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.—A furnished or unfurnished ROOM, to two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 30 Third street, below Ferry. mh24-3t

FOR SALE—A large and well arranged NOTION WAGON, nearly new. Address Postoffice Box No. 450. mh24-5t

TO LET—A large and convenient office situated on Wayne street, between Liberty and Penn sts. Inquire of J. J. BENDER & CO., No. 341 cor. Liberty and Wayne sts. mh24-6t

CAUGHT ADRIFT. A large lot of lumber was caught adrift in the Ohio river, on the premises of the subscriber, Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., 10 miles from this city, which the owners can have by proving property, paying charges and taking it away. LEONARD STRUB. mh24-3t

LOST BUNGS — PARTIES WHO have captured any barrels of wooden bungs, marked "C. G. & Co." or "SG" in a diamond, will please deliver them to the Committee who are gathering up oil barrels, or notify us of their whereabouts, and we will promptly pay them liberally. ARMSTRONG, BROTHER & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Third st. mh24-3t

LOYAL LADIES, READ THIS, and comply with the request of a lonely young officer in the Army of the Potomac, who wants some lady correspondents to give new courage for the coming campaign, and to drive away dull camp life, and may be something else. Address Lieutenant HARRY FARNACHT, Co. A, 99th Penna. V. Vols., Washington, D. C. mh24

OFFICE OF WESTERN PENNA. OIL CO., Pittsburgh, March 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable on and after April 1st, 1865, at the office of the Company, 106 Fourth street. The Transfer Books will be closed on MONDAY, the 27th inst, and re-open on the 3d prox. A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Secretary. mh24-3t

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY. Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co. corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions. IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer. ja20-tf

FOR SALE—The small TOW-BOAT "SKIPPER," nearly new and fully equipped. She is propelled by two engines and has sufficient power to do ordinary towing. She is well adapted for the Kanawha or Monongahela river—was formerly used in towing coal boats and barges on the latter. Having no further use for her, she will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to BENWOOD IRON WORKS, No. 6 Main st., Wheeling, W. Va. mh24-6t

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.
Cognac Brandy—best imported.
Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines.
Claret and Champagne Wines.
Jamaica Rum.
Pure Old Holland Gin.
Pure Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
"Bell's" Old Rye Whisky.
Pure Port Wine.
Our Brandies, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines are purchased *in bond* from the proprietors of the most celebrated vineyards, and being received direct from the Custom House, we will warrant them a pure vintry and unadulterated.
Our stock of the above goods cannot fail to please.
N. McCLARRAN & CO.
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. mh14

STANDARD LAW PUBLICATIONS.
Wright's Penna. State Reports, vol. 10. Just published.
Supplement to Wharton's Digest. Just published.
Parson's on Contracts. New ed. 3 vols.
Parsons on Bills and Notes. 2 vols.
Parson's on Mercantile Law. 1 vol.
Greenleaf on Evidence. 3 vols.
Chitty on Pleadings. 3 vols.
Hilliard on Mortgages. 2 vols.
Hilliard on Vendors. 2 vols.
Hilliard on Torts. 2 vols.
Hilliard on Bankruptcy and Insolvency. 1 vol.
Kent's Commentaries. 4 vols.
Sharswood's Blackstone's Commentaries. 2 vol.
Chitty's Blackstone's Commentaries. 2 vols.
Brightly's Equity Jurisprudence.
Story's Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
Curtis' Equity Precedents.
The Equity Draftsman.
Bennett & Hunt's Leading Criminal Cases. 2 vols.
Wharton's American Criminal Law. 2 vols.
Phillip's on Insurance. 2 vols.
American Railway Cases. 2 vols.
Redfield on Railway's. 1 vol.
Black's United States's Supreme Court Reports. 2 vols.
Wallace's U. S. Supreme Court Reports. 1 vol.
Wharton & Stille's Medical Jurisprudence. 1 vol.
For sale by
KAY & COMPANY, 55 Wood street. mh24

OPENING. ON Friday, 24th inst., Mrs. M. Kitchin having removed to 100 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., will open a handsome assortment of Spring Millinery. mh23-3t

1865. **DIARIES.** 1865
Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by W. S. HAVEN, Stationer, Corner Wood and Third Streets. nov1tf

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING, Liberty Street. mh24

WALL PAPERS.—The newest designs of gold, velvet, satin and common papers, now receiving at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

TO SPORTSMEN. Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market. JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. no8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States.
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.
The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de31-3m

SPECIAL NOTICE!

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. Government Depositary.
PITTSBURGH, February 22d, 1865.
This Bank is authorized to receive money, PAYABLE AT TEN DAYS NOTICE. (after thirty day's,)
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
And furnish the Depositor with Hon. F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer's certificates for same.

It is ho[ped] this *new* and *desirable* arrangement will meet with th[e] favor of the entire community, and as the advantage of obtaining 6 per cent. interest on money, payable as above, commends itself, we trust a large demand of money will be obtained for the Government.
JAMES O'CONNOR, President.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
fe23-tf

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, February 22d, 1865.
Having been appointed SPECIAL AGENT for
JAY COOKE,
U. S. AGENT FOR 7-30 LOAN,
We offer this desirable investment in sums to suit purchasers. The Notes are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and are transferable on August 15th, 1867, into a 5-20 Gold Bond AT PAR.
These desirable securities are selling at the rate of four millions of dollars per day, and in a very short time will be *at a premium*.
☞ To Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, and all who purchase to sell again, a liberal Commission will be paid in Cash.
It is hoped every one will invest in this highly desirable, safe and profitable security.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
fe23-tf

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.
NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,
CURRENCY AT PAR.
By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.
By order of the Board.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
fe1-tf

OPENING.
Will open on Saturday, the 25th inst.,
THE LATEST STYLES
In Bonnets, Hats and Millinery,
A. M. RICHEY,
45, St. Clair Street.
mh23-3t

BE IT ENACTED INTO AN ORDINANCE by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted into an ordinance by the authority of the same,

FIRST—That no coke shall be manufactured or produced within the limits of the borough; neither shall any oven, furnace, machinery or establishment of any kind for the manufacture or production of coke be allowed or maintained within the limits aforesaid.

SECOND—That any person or persons offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall be subjected to a fine of fifty dollars for each and every day that he or they continue so to offend; this amount to be recoverable before any Burgess, Justice of the Peace or Alderman of the borough, as other debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the 18th day of March, A. D., 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G. CLARK, Clerk. mh22 3t.

H. C. DOOLITTLE. N. D. PECK.
DOOLITTLE & PECK,
General Commisson Merchants,
NOS. 69 & 70 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.
For the sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, DRIED FRUITS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS
All orders for Carbon Oil filled at the lower market prices.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
mh21-tjn10.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with FRESH BEEF, for six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1865, will be received by the subscriber until the 25th inst., when they will be opened.
The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality in quarters, with an equal proportion of each (necks and shanks to be excluded.) The days of issue, the probable quantity of beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract can be ascertained on application to the subscriber at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
C. C. CHAFFEE,
1st Lt. Ord. U. S. A. and A. A. C. L.
mh17-8t

FOR SALE—4 second-hand steam ENGINES; one 12 inch. cylinder, 3 feet stroke. Two boilers, 24 feet long, 30 inch. diam. One 9 inch cylinder by 30 inch. stroke. Two oscilating engines, one 6 horse power and one about 5, with boiler and stack complete. We have now on hand and build to order oil well engines, 7½ in. by 20 in. stroke. Boilers 14 and 16 feet by 32 inch, of No. 1 iron. All kinds of machinery castings made to order on short notice. Fourth Ward Foundry, Sandusky street, Allegheny city, Pa. [mh14 2w] CARLIN & GIBSON.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, March 9th, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, a general meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the question of organizing the Bank under the National law, as proposed by the enabling act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
mh10-td

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200,000 capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing.
J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street.
mh9-tf

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
The entire material and fixtures of the late "NEW CASTLE CHRONICLE" will be sold cheap for cash. Address or apply in person to
DANIEL LEASURE, New Castle, Pa.
mh21-2w

OIL WAGONS FOR SALE.
ONE or TWO Wagons built for hauling oil—nearly new—for sale. Also, harness for two horses, will sell cheap. Apply at 103, FOURTH STREET,
mh21 3t

NOTICE TO Refiners and Others.

IN view of losses of Oil and Barrels, by the late freshet, Refiners and Dealers in Oil are earnestly requested to refrain from buying any Oil, marked or unmarked, so lost, or any from parties not known to them to be responsible, or having oil without evidence of ownership, and thereby aid the owners of oil lost to recover the same. And they are further requested to give notice to the undersigned Committee for oil owners of all oil offered them for sale, and the names of the person, offering or having any "lost oil" in their possession. It is to be hoped that the sufferers by the flood will have the assistance of all fair and honorable men in recovering their property.

H. McKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY, Committee.
FRED. FISHER.
mh22-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 14, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—The first question propounded in your letter of the 10th inst., is, whether the 23d section of the act of March 3, 1865, supersedes the 4th section of the act of February 24, 1864.

The 4th section of the act of February 24, 1864, enables any enrolled person, before a draft, to furnish "an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States," and provides that the person so furnishing such substitute "*shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.*"

Under this enactment, any person enrolled and liable to draft, may obtain *exemption* from the draft during the whole period of time for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute *exemption* which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Government, provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute is accepted as a three years' volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted during the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts may occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government, under this provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft. The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law, is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in anticipation of a draft, the law of March 3, 1865, provides (in its 23d section) as follows:

"That any person or persons enrolled *in any sub-district* may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of *recruits, not subject to draft*, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall *stand to the credit* of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be *taken as substitutes for such persons*, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

It is clear that this enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the provision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of the act of the 3d of March, 1865, he may, in advance of a draft, *cause to be mustered into the service a recruit not subject to draft*, which recruit will *stand to the credit* of the enrolled person causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be *taken, on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute* for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the recruit.

There is no provison in the act of 1865 that the person furnishing a recruit, under the 23d section, shall be exempt from draft during the time for which the recruit may have been accepted and enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives, under the act of 1865, is the securing, in the event of his being drafted, of a "credit" on the particular draft in anticipation of which the recruit may have been furnished. The recruit may be mustered into the service for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can only avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for, and with respect to the one draft before, and in anticipation of which he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any other drafts occurring after the mustering in of the recruit, and during the term of his service, is not at all affected. There is manifestly, therefore, no conflict between the respective sections of the acts of 1864 and 1865, to which you have called my attention. One does not impinge upon, nor even cross the path of the other. They give different and distinct rights and privileges to the citizen liable to draft. He has the alternative course to pursue before any draft, either to buy a *substitute* and secure him to be mustered in, and thus obtain *exemption* from the draft during the entire term of enlistment of the substitute, if the latter be so long not liable to draft, or he may procure for the Government a recruit not liable to draft, and obtain credit for such recruit in case he should be drafted, subjecting himself, however to the liability of being compelled to repeat the operation at every succeeding draft that may be ordered by the President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the provision of the Act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to numbers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them became fixed by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for the Army. Congress, in this law, offers such associations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies. It says to the residents of the multitudinous counties, townships, wards and precincts throughout the country, "Organize yourselves in *recruiting* societies; induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft; pay them such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the *recruiting* funds of your several districts; and, when they have been enlisted into the service, the volunteers you may have raised will stand to the credit of as many of you as may happen to be drafted, to the extent of the number of recruits, 'in the order designated,' at the time the recruits are mustered in."

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage *recruiting*, not the procuration of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of *volunteering*, rather than the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law, and inaugurating this new policy, Congress, however, has not taken away the right of the enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 23d section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1865, of obtaining a "recruit" previous to each draft, as it may occur, and securing thereby a credit in the event, on any occasion, of his being drafted.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23d section of the Act of March 3, 1865, does not supersede the 4th section of the Act of Feb. 24, 1864.

The second question which you have referred to me, is whether the "recruits," which are "to be taken as substitutes," are to be considered and borne upon the muster-rolls and records of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, or as substitutes which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

I am of opinion that the "recruits" whom persons enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be mustered into the service of the United States," in pursuance of the 23d section of the Act of 3d March, 1865, are to be considered and treated as other volunteers who are obtained at the expense of the United States. It will be observed, from the analysis of the law contained in the foregoing remarks, that the idea involved in the law of 1864 is *substitution*, while the idea of the law of 1865 is *crediting*. The section of the Act of 1865 under consideration does not speak of the "recruits" in question as "substitutes" but declares that they "*shall be taken as substitutes*" for the persons who *cause them to be mustered in*. They are not substitutes, or only of the *nature of substitutes*. Their primary and essential character, under the law, is that of *credits* for their procurers or principals; and this description is the *first* description given of them in the section in question, for, after saying "*which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in*," the section proceeds, "*and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits.*"

A critical study of the words of the statute thus developes the fundamental idea which I have supposed from other indications, was intended to be embodied in the law. The "recruits" who are to "*stand to the credit*" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mustered in before the occurrence of a draft, I am of opinion, then, are to be considered as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, and not as "substitutes," in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.
mh 24

OPINION.

ATTORNEY'S GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 15, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: Upon the 14th section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or navel service, whether as volunteers, substitutes representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub-district, where such person belong by actual residence (if such persons have actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceeding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

You, in your letter of the 12th of March, ask my opinion on the following points:

First. As to the meaning of the words "actual residence" as employed in the above section, and the proper mode, according to law, of determining the actual residence of men offering as recruits.

Second. Where the "actual residence" of the recruit is in one sub-district, and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the credit be given?

Third. In cases where the recruit has no legal domicil or actual residence in any enrollment sub-district, shall he be credited to the sub district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his locality?

I. The first of the above questions may be divided into two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and, secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.
2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.
3. A residence once required remains until another is acquired.
4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another.
5. Minor's have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.
6. Adults reside at the places of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.
7. In every country there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect to remain long at any place and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may invite or fancy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost-Marshall-General to make such rules and give such instructions as will enable the Boards of Enrollment and Mustering Officers to ascertain the facts and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases the affidavit of the enrolled man would determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact their places of residence, the rules to be prescribed should admit of counter proof.

II. My opinion is that where the actual residence is in one sub-district and the man is enrolled in a different sub district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, and to the Ward, township, precint, or other enrollment sub-districts, for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or whether recruits not enrolled, or liable to be enrolled, are to be credited. In order that the credit may be made according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled. The words of the section, "and where such perses were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than the place of enrollment. Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit. This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parenthesis just following those above quoted, to-wit: ("if liable to enrollment.")

III. Nothing else appearing it must be taken for granted that the actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly. If, however, it should be made to appear that, though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case the credit must be given under the law, or according to the rule in force before and independently of this Act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

REFINED SUGARS.
60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
ja26

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levi[ed] on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$50	Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is
THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

4TH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. Government Depository.
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 20, 1865.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To accommodate the public we have made
SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS
and will furnish to purchasers desiring it,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD;
Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort,
—AND—
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
GOOD OVER ALL EUROPE.
JAMES O'CONNOR, President,
S. D. HERRON, Cashier,
THOMAS DONNELLY, Vice President,
ALLEN DUNN, Assistant Cashier,
4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. Government Depository,
PITTSBURGH.
mh20-1w

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS, SAYS A GREAT WRITER, and in the history of rare discoveries for the last half century, nothing has leaped into favor with the public so completely, so universally, as CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic ingredients, and general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.
The genuine article sold in Pittsburgh by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
mh23

AUCTION NOTICE.
FRIDAY, AT 10 A. M.
At McClelland's Auction House,
55 Fifth street, will be sold a general [illegible] of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room [illegible] Also, Ingrain, Parlor, Dining Room [illegible] Carpets, entirely new and [illegible] chasers, together with a general [illegible] keeping articles.
[illegible]
mh23

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

The Dumb Child.

She is my only girl,
I asked for her as some most precious thing;—
For all unfinished was Love's jewelled ring,
Till set with this soft pearl!
The shadow time brought forth I could not see,
How pure, how perfect seemed the gift to me.

O many a soft old tune
I used to sing unto that deafened ear,
And suffered not the slightest footstep near
Lest she might wake too soon;
And hushed her brothers' laughter while she lay;
Ah, needless care, I might have let him play.

'Twas long ere I believed
That this one daughter might not speak to me;
Waited and watched—God knows how patiently!
How willingly deceived.
Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith,
And tended Hope until it starved to death.

O if she could but hear
For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach
To call me mother, in the broken speech
That thrills the mother's ear!
Alas! those sealed lips never may be stirred
To the deep music of that holy word.

My heart it sorely tries;
To see her kneel with such a reverent air
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer!
Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our lips, as though our words she knew,
Then move her own, as she were speaking too.

I've watched her looking up
To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,
That I could almost hope
The struggling soul would burst its binding cords,
And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee,
The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves,
All the grand music to which nature moves,
Are wasted melody
To her; the world of sound a tuneless void;
While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair;
Her blue eye beautiful; of finest mould
The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold,
Ripples her shining hair.
Alas! this lovely temple closed must be,
For He who made it keeps the master key.

Wills He the mind within
Should from earth's Babel clamor be kept free,
E'en that His still, small voice and step might be
Heard, at its inner shrine,
Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill?
Then should I grieve? O murmuring heart, be still.

She seems to have a sense
Of quiet gladness, in her noiseless play,
She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless eloquence
Touches all hearts—though I had once the fear
That even her father would not care for her.

Thank God, it is not so!
And when his sons are playing merrily
She comes and leans her head upon his knee—
O at such times I know,
By his full eye and tone subdued and mild,
How his heart yearns over his silent child.

Not of all gifts bereft,
Even now. How could I say she did not speak?
What real language lights her eye and cheek,
And thanks to Him who left
Unto her soul yet open avenues
For joys to enter, and for love to use!

And God in love doth give
To her defect a beauty of its own,
And we a deeper tenderness have known
Through that for which we grieve.
Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear,
Yea, and my voice shall fill it—but not here.

When that new sense is given,
What rapture will its first experience be,
That never woke to meaner melody
Than the rich songs of heaven—
To hear the full-toned anthem swelling round,
While angels teach the ecstacies of sound!

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

TEN ACRES OF WATER.—The late flood deposited about ten acres of water on the lowlands between Rebecca street and the hill side, extending in length for over one mile. Houses, fences, gardens and pasture grounds, are either surrounded or covered with water. It is understood that prompt steps will be taken to drain this miniature lake into the Ohio river. In the water, among other buildings, stands an unpretending brick edifice over the doorway of which an inscription reads: "M. P. Sunday School Mission." The boys and girls will find some difficulty in reaching it for some time. Although the river has fallen to about twelve feet, yet this body of water, hedged in as it is, causes the cellars in the vicinity to be filled with water. Let prompt measures be taken to drain this huge pond, else serious consequences may ensue to the residents in its locality.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this excellent Seminary for Young Ladies, in another column. Our correspondent, "T," in his letter from Steubenville, to-day, speaks of it as in a very prosperous condition. There have been more applicants the past spring than could be received. It is likely to be so the coming session, so that applications for places should be made early.

MANCHESTER BOUNTY TAX.—In the proceedings of the Manchester Council, published Wednesday morning, the bounty tax was erroneously printed eleven cents on the dollar. It should have read *four* cents on the dollar, with a per capita tax of fifteen dollars.

An Intellectual feast, such as the world of amusement rarely provides for its patrons, is to be found at Concert Hall.

Notice.—The undersigned, a committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil and barrels by the late flood, to receive and take charge of the same, whether marked or not marked, hereby give notice to all parties having oil or empty barrels in their possession that they will pay $1 00 per barrel for barrels of oil and 40 cents per barrel for empty barrels, for all barrels received and delivered to the undersigned, and where the same are brought to the Allegheny wharf the cost for delivering them there will be paid in addition. The salvage allowed by law is 16 cents each for full barrels, and 8 cents each for empties, and when parties refuse to deliver on the terms offered by us, the amount allowed by law *only* will be paid. The penalty for selling, obliterating marks, failure to advertise, or give notice of the catching of any barrels of oil, or empty barrels, by act of the Legislature of 1863, is, that the party so offending is liable for three times the value of the property to the owners thereof, and also a further penalty of $50 for each and every offense, one half of which goes to the informer.

H. McKELVY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY,
J. FISHER,

Committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil or barrels by the late flood.

A Fair Offer!—The money paid will be refunded to any person not satisfied with the exhibition of the Stereopticon.

$100 Reward.—The owners of oil and oil barrels who have lost the same by the late freshet in the Allegheny river, having appointed the undersigned a committee to collect and receive the oil and oil barrels caught by parties along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, notice is hereby given that the above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who knowingly sells, conceals or destroys any oil or oil barrels captured in the late rise.

And a further reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person defacing or erasing marks on the oil barrels aforesaid. The undersigned will be found at H. McKelvy's office, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, where all persons having oil or oil barrels in their possession will be rewarded by reporting immediately to either of the undersigned.

HUGH M'KELVEY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY, } Committee.
FREDERICK FISHER,

Whoever misses to see the Stereopticon will have something to regret forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29-1y

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja8-tf 27 IRWIN STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Over One Hundred Persons.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ..........CONDUCTOR.

MONDAY, MARCH 27th, 1865.

GRAND INAUGURAL NIGHT.

SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED!

Positively limited to the nights announced, and can not be extended, as existing engagements preclude the possibility of further time.

Grand Matinee Opera!

Saturday Afternoon, April 1st.

The GRAND REPERTOIRE, from which will be selected for the season in Pittsburgh, comprises:

FAUST	GOUNOD.
JEWESS	HALEVY.
LES HUGUENOTS	MEYERBEER.
DON GIOVANNI	MOZART.
ROBERT LE DIABLE	MEYERBEER.
DER FREISCHUTZ	VON WEBER.
TANNHAUSER	WAGNER.
FIDELIO	BEETHOVEN.
MARTHA	VON FLETOW.
DAME BLANCHE	BOIELDIEU.
STRADELLA	VON FLETOW.
MIREILLE	GOUNOD.
MAGIC FLUTE	MOZART.
NIGHT IN GRENADA	KREUTZER.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented to the entire world by this company in an equal number of nights. The operas are presented here after the most thorough study and rehearsal, and in each instance have been successfully presented once or twice during the present season in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

The cast will present the Prima Donna,
FREDERICK, JOHANNSEN, AND ZIMMERMAN,
Each in their strongest assumptions,
KARL FORMES,
In his most celebrated roles, many of which have been composed expressly for him.
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
In his great specialties, in many of which he is acknowledged to stand without an equal.
The Tenori,
HIMMER, HABELMAN, AND TAMARO,
In their great renditions.
The Seconde Donne,
CANISSA AND DZIUBA.
The Baritones,
LEHMANN AND STEINECKE,
Each in their most effective presentations.

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS ONLY

Will open on SATURDAY MORNING, March 25th, 1865, at ten o'clock, at the music stores of C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, and H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood st.

The Directors earnestly hope that the lovers of opera will assist in securing a large

SEASON SALE,

In view of the great expense and risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnitude. With this hope he offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT,
A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,
Alternating with the first or second opera.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase of expense attendant upon the management of this troupe, numbering in the aggregate

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,

During the Western tours there will be

NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season, secured seat, (six operas)..........$12 00
Alternate Nights, secured seats, (three operas)..........6 00
Sales of single opera will commence

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

mh23

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No 264, March term, 1865; damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situated in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southeast corner of Elm and Liberty streets, thence along said Liberty street eastwardly fifty feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Elm street one hundred feet to Quarry street, thence westwardly along Quarry street fifty feet to said Elm street, thence northwardly along said Elm street one hundred feet to Liberty street to the place of beginning; that they desire to appropriate and use said lot of ground for general railroad purposes; that they have been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that George Freeman, Mary Elcher, Hannah Anstraw, Elizabeth Quigg, widow of Jacob Quigg, deceased, James F. Quigg, John F. Quigg, Catharine Williams, late Catharine Quigg, Nathan P. Williams, Elizabeth Quigg, guardian of Mary E. Quigg and Rosena Quigg, William Mickey, Elizabeth Mickey, Jacob Mickey, John Mickey, James Mickey, George Mickey, Pierce Mickey, Isaac Mickey, Jane Little, Mrs. J. Shoemaker, widow of John F. Shoemaker and guardian of Lizzie Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker and Morris Shoemaker, Richard Morris, husband of Catharine Shoemaker deceased, Lizzie Morris, Susan Morris, —— Morris, and Mrs. Ann Underwood, late Mrs. Freeman, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court, in said petition, to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) are entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsyth as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court, that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot were not residents of the county of Allegheny, and could not by reason thereof, be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication, as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2wd

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs Ernest Eggers et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 263, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their Charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to lot formerly of James Robb, thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry street, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Slaymaker, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they desired to appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same: that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvister Wankel, Bavarian, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Suck, children of William Suck, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof, be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.
ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL,
many of them well bred and in good condition.
Also, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at Philip's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsey streets.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge of First Division Q. M. G. O.
mh20-8t

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe13

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

DIXON'S

Blackberry Carminative,

FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

ITS VIRTUES ARE WELL KNOWN. ITS EFFECTS ARE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in the United States. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. and JOS FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

AHERN & ROBINSON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
mh18 5t-eod

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER. Apply at 169 Fourth street. mh21-3t

WANTED—By two gentlemen, a commodious FURNISHED LODGING ROOM, warm and well lighted not far from the Court House. Address "J. P. F.," mh24-1t Commercial office.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and boy, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on one of the railways. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address "S. C." mh24-1t Commercial office.

WANTED—A good business man, middle aged, one having some experience in Hotel Business preferred. Address W. H. mh21-3t P. O Box 292.

WANTED—Owners for a quantity of Lumber and Oil Barrels secured by us on our mill property at Wood's Run, and the adjoining grounds of Mr. Wakeman, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.

LINDSAY, OWENS & CO.,
mh 20-1w.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the distinguished young tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

who will appear as Adrian De Teligny and William.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented Mr. Adams' historical tragedy, entitled

THE HERETIC.

Adrian De Teligny..........Edwin Adams.
(With a powerful cast.)
Overture..........Orchestra.
To conclude with the nautical drama, entitled
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William..........Edwin Adams.
In rehearsal—ENOCH ARDEN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE..........Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

GREAT BILL TO NIGHT.

First time of the drama of the

IRISH EMIGRANT.

Ben Wheeler as..........O'Brien.

GRAND OLIO OF ECCENTRICITIES, by Johnny Har, Fitzgerald, Blake, Little Jack and the entire Company.

The whole to conclude with

MRS. GRUN'S MONKEY.

CONCERT HALL,

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Statuaries, Interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8, precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Family ticket admitting six, $2 50.
Ticket office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Brothers.
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
mh21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja28:1y

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM.

The Great Remedy for the Cure of

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The results of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet which can be had of the agent where the medicine is for sale. Coughs and Colds however distressing are broken up in an incredibly short time. Don't despair because other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. For sale by the proprietors,

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati.

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Pittsburgh; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, and by the city and country druggists generally. fe28-1meod-4tw

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a fine property in McClure township, one mile from the city.

For particulars apply to

JAMES T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, No. 85 Federal street Allegheny.
mh 22-wt&m

HARDAWAY & SONS, Manufacturers of Improved Patented

Spike, Rivet and Bolt Machines,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES—Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, Laclede Rolling Mills; Collins & Holliday, Broadway Foundry; Marshall & Co., Western Foundry; John McCarty, Bogy Nail Mill. mh17-2w-eod

THE DALTON

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent.
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
mh22

CAUTION—OIL LOST.—ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or improperly selling any Oil or Oil Barrels which may have been caught in the river during the recent freshet, and all persons having possession of any Oil so caught are hereby notified that a Committee has been appointed to recover all such Oil or Oil Barrels and are prepared to pay liberally for the return or such information as will lead to the recovery of the same.

HUGH McKELVY,
FRED. FISHER, } Committee
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
mh 20-6t.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE, Suitable for an Oil Well or Machine Shop, 10 inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, 18 feet boiler, with two 13 inch flues. Will be sold reasonable. All in good running order having been lately repaired. Call at JOHN HALL & CO'S., mh22-5t No 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use. For sale by WM. BAGALEY. mh14 113 Wood street.

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR THE grading of Washington Street from Beaver to Sedgwick street, will be received by Isaac Stewart, Street Commissioner, or the undersigned at the office of Phelps, Park & Co., Beaver Street, Manchester, until Saturday, April the 1st 1865.

W. N. KIRK,
mh22 tal Committee on Streets.

FRAME AND WALL PAPER STORE.—Will be sold at the store of J. A. Miller, No. 156 Penn street, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock, and continuing every evening, the entire stock of wall papers, borders, gilt picture and photograph frames, lithographs and frames, desk, stove, photograph frame and watch maker's show-case, &c.

mh22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

DRIFT NOTICE.

All persons owning or claiming logs, saw logs, lumber, oil barrels, and empty barrels lying on the premises of Mrs. E. Shields, at Leetsdale Station, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. D. LEETS SHIELDS.

Leetsdale, March 22, 1865. mh23-3t

LOST OIL.—Parties who have captured any Oil or Barrels in the recent flood, and who will deliver the same to the undersigned Committee will be paid liberally for salvage and freight to the city, thus saving the Committee and Detectives much time in securing the country.

H. McKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
F. FISHER,
Committee for Oil Owners, cor. Hand street, and Duquesne way. mh23-3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A Reward of Five Dollars will be paid by the subscribers for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of any person or persons Refilling Sacks of our Brand with Flour, not ours, and selling same as our wheat.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Mill.
J. S. LIGGETT & Co.,
mh23-5t City Mill.

FOR SALE.—The Dwelling House now occupied by John F. Singer, Esq. on Penn, near Hay street. Possession will be given on the first day of June. Enquire of

A. H. MILLER,
mh23-3t No. 93 Diamond Street.

REVOLVERS

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no5 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 28, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "German National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES,

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 190,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satifaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

mh 2

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $20. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautiful, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de24-ly Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM.

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se20-ly

PAINTERS.

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
ia1y PITTSBURGH, PA

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

DEALER IN

PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

W. A. LYONS,
mar.5 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy23-ly

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. ec21-ly

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.
CIRCULAR NO. 6.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that 'in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.'

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations; except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
mh18 Provost Marshal General.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

oc7 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. no7-ly

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. constantly on hand and for sale by

no8 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

MANUFACTURERS.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. fel1

JOHN MAFFETT..........JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.

We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address

fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112.

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY.

ENGINE BUILDERS and

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS

CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de16-6m

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS,

Successors to W. G. Price,

Corner Penna. avenue and Price street,

PITTSBURH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-ly

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-ly

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET.

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES BOWN,

SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY.

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE, GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

S. LLOYD..........GEORGE BLACK

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts.
my26m PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fel2:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't..........W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oc14-ly

G. W. KIEFER..........C. L. STRAUB..........W. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

LEATHER,

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-ly

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS.

se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

AND

Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-s No 7 St. Clair street.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS,

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy20:ly

JOSEPH PENNOCK..........ROBERT G. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY.

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN.

(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Rolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-ly

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

oc17-ly NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

RAILROAD

Car Wheels and Axles,

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.
no15-ly

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side,
de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING 1865.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now in store a full stock of
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
AMERICAN DELAINES,
BALMORALS,
SHAWLS AND GLOVES.
WHITE GOODS,
AND LINENS.

Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. mh10-1m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

In full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 83 Wood street.

LARGE

STOCK

NEW

SPRING

DRY

GOODS,

Decidedly

CHEAP.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

mh15

GREAT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Commencing Monday, March 20th,

—AT—

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

N. E. Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Having determined to close out my entire stock of Dry Goods, I have marked down the prices of many of the goods to prices sold at before THE WAR.

MOZAMBIQUES for	25 cents,	sold at	40.
"	31	"	50.
"	37½	"	62.
"	50	"	75.
SILK GRENADINES for	75 cts.,	sold at	$1 25.

FANCY SILKS marked down.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS—all new spring goods—selling at nearly one-half former prices.

This sale is positively as represented. mh20

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

WA. WILSON..........J. W. CARR..........D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley,
se21 PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the style of [illegible], in the manufacture of [illegible], at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the business at the Tabor Car Works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, employ their own timber, saw-mill and foundry, and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

W. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Weyman & Son is this day dissolved by limitation.

GEORGE WEYMAN,
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and R. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to the patronage of the public.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN..........R. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask a continuance of the same patronage as given us. The above sale to take effect on December 1st.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.
no28-tf

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.
no28-tf

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Produce.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe8

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fel-tf Packers, No. 13 Fourth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Bellevernon, Fayette County Pa. The improvements are a two story Brick House with four rooms &c., kitchen, with out building. The lot is set with a variety of choice fruit trees and now bearing. A good cistern and well of water. Inquire of the subscriber [illegible]. SAMUEL WATSON. mh22-3t

FOR SALE.—A farm of 100 acres of land, situated in Ross township, about 5 miles from Allegheny City and 2½ miles from Evergreen Hamlet, 6 miles from Sharpsburg. The land is all under fence, in good state of cultivation, with abundance of water for stock; plenty of timber for ordinary use; and an orchard of apple trees. There is on the place a good frame dwelling house, containing eight rooms, [illegible] barn, sheep shed, &c., all in good order. If desired, it will be sold with the grain in the ground, the horses, cows, sheep, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Apply to [illegible] RIDDLE, No. 73 Grant street, or HAHN & RIDDLE, Diamond, Allegheny.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—A comfortable three story Brick HOUSE on Second street, near Ferry. Inquire at No. 105 [illegible] Second street. [illegible]

TO LET.—The large second story room, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street, 31x85 feet. Also, Third and Fourth stories of the same building. [illegible] Inquire of JAMES [illegible], No. 115 Fourth street, Allegheny.

A VERY PROPERTY.—The residence of the Avery property, in Allegheny city, [illegible] for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, March 25th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the mansion house of the late Rev. Charles Avery. For plans and terms apply to A. Leggate, auctioneer, 42 Federal street, Allegheny, or to either of the Executors, T. M. Howe, Josiah King and Wm. M. Shinn.

Those parties who have already selected lots will please call and select their lots.

mh18-7t WM. M. SHINN, 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—A FOUNDRY, In this city, having a good business. For particulars address "B." Box 1318, Pittsburgh P. O. mh17-2w

FOR SALE—10 TWO STORY BRICK and two three story frame dwellings, situate in Duquesne Borough, near the iron works which are at present being built, [illegible] pleasantly located, and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. To persons of small means and who wish to procure a home, this affords a good chance. Possession given on the first of April. For particulars, &c., apply to G. S. BAYES, Real estate agent and insurance office.

mh17-tf Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

LEASED PROPERTY FOR SALE. The undersigned offer for sale their warehouse, No. 49 Irwin street, which has been destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The lot is 20 feet on Irwin street, running back 80 feet, [illegible] nearly all the brick necessary for rebuilding [illegible]. The lease has eight years to run from the 1st of April next. Apply to W. & D. RINEHART, mh17-6t No. 140 and 171 Wood street.

IDLEWILD FOR SALE.—The fine old country residence, with its forest and fruit trees, [illegible] comprises twenty acres, and lies within two hundred rods of the East Liberty station. C. B. SEELY. mh15

WHITACRE HOUSE FOR SALE.—That large and long established Hotel, situated in the flourishing town of Wellsville; the building is arranged with front stairs, large main entrance, 78 sleeping rooms. Also, connected is a large livery stable. Owing to the late great oil excitement and increased manufactories, the house is crowded, and the owners only offer on selling in consequence of ill health of his wife. This property [illegible] at a bargain. Apply to R. McLAIN & CO., mh15 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will weigh one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 4½ tons. Address COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO., mh15-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A tract of OIL LAND, containing forty-seven and three-fourths acres, in the heart of the Oil Region of West Virginia. [illegible] running spring on it, and all the surface indications of oil. fe23 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences as bathrooms, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Enquire of W. H. GILL, No. 36 Fifth street, D. C. KING, ja14-tf No. 78 Second street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORRIS ROBINSON, [illegible] containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, [illegible] and some 30 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a large and well built DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, a large Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. The Farm lies upon the south side of the Monongahela River, [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, [illegible]. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., [illegible] or THOS. J. BIGHAM, Esq., [illegible]. mh7-tf

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] W. C. ADAMS & CO., 12 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York,
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
BOARDMAN & GRAY,

PIANOS.

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGAN, with Tremolo Attachment.

Just received a new lot of the above celebrated instruments, together with cheap Pianos from other manufacturers, at reduced rates, and guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
mh8 No. 12 St. Clair street.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES.

The Piano Fortes of Messrs. Decker Brothers [illegible]

CARL WOLFSOHN, Philadelphia.
S. B. MILLS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
WILLIAM MASON.
CHARLES FRADEL.
THEO. HAGEN, Editor of Mus. Review & World.
CARL ANSHUTZ, Director of the German Opera.
JOHN ZUNDEL, Editor Journal of Public Worship.
F. L. RITTER and KARL KLAUSER.

HOFFMAN, HORNE & CO.,
No. 53 FIFTH STREET,

Agents for Decker's Pianos. Also, for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Cabinet Organs and Melodeon.

BOOTS AND SHOES

D. W. SOUTH..........JOHN ROSS

SOUTH & ROSS,

No. 54 Market st., 2d door from Third, have constantly on hand a superior stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, youth and children's wear, [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

W. & C. K. BERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se17-ly

EAGLE TANNERY,

CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, [illegible] Office, 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe27

SAM'L. R. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 134 FIRST STREET,

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

300 BBLS. SALT.

Prime Tierce and Lard, and

New Bacon.

In store and for sale by
COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
fe28 No. 12 Smithfield street.

PRODUCE.—1 bbl. prime Roll Butter,
2 kegs Lard.
Received and for sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe23 141 Water street.

CLOTHING.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

WINTER CLOTHING,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

In order to make room for the great stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Shortly to arrive, I now offer to the public my large and well assorted stock of

Winter Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Overcoats worth	$12	Sold for $8 00
" "	20	" 12 50
" "	30	" 20 00
" "	50	" 35 00
Business Suits "	25	" 16 50
" "	35	" 22 50
" "	40	" 28 00

Black Union Cloth Suits, worth $20, sold for $14 00.
Broadcloth " " 50 and 60 " 30 and 40.

Also, on hand, a lot 300 pairs pants, worth $3 75, sold at $2 75. Also, 500 pairs, worth $4 50, sold at $3.

Grey, all wool, Flannel Shirts, $1 75, and all everything else in comparison.

If you wish to secure some good bargains, call at the store of

N. GROSSMAYER.

47 Fifth street, opposite Theatre.
fe15

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes.

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET.

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by REICHENBACH, No. 85 Fourth street, near Market street. No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It has the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 18th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless imitations. Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking. REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, [illegible]

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c. in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 26 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson, a minor child. In Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, No. 121, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made February 11th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the undivided one half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked as No. 84, in William Robinson Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of outlots, Nos. 79 and 80, in the reserve tract [illegible] thence by said avenue 100 feet [illegible] to a 20 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence [illegible] to the place of beginning.

Terms made known at sale.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson,
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
mh16-21t Attorneys for Guardian.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, delectable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found to be totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing,

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of our business, and of the present state of the Oil Territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe25-tf

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se12-tf

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS,

No. 91 Fourth street.
no11

TOBACCO.

Spun Roll, Rough & Ready,
Navy lbs. and ½ lbs., Brunt Pounds,
Five Lump, Diamond Twist, &c. &c.
In store and for sale by
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

Call and examine our stock before you purchase elsewhere. fe25

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 4 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
SOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

THURSDAY, March 23—P. M.

A somewhat better feeling is observable in financial and stock circles, as the fall in gold appears to be checked. We do not, however notice much if any improvement in prices, which cannot well occur until timid holders and such as have borrowed money to speculate with have cleaned themselves out. Parties who have money can now buy to good advantage, and the better class of oil stocks are being quietly picked up for a future rise.

An investment in oil stock at present prices can hardly fail to pay, provided a well managed company, having good territory and ample capital, be selected. The latter requisite is important, because the company may not be able to develope their property for lack of capital.

The price of oil will doubtless fall with gold, and possibly may be affected by competition with other countries, in which petroleum, in some form or other, is said to be found.

There may also be a temporary over production after a while, from the numerous wells now being sunk in our own and neighboring States. And, further, the tax imposed by the last Congress on crude petroleum may have its influence, by suggesting to our European customers the distillation of oil from their own coals, as they will not like to pay any portion of the tax we have been compelled to levy in consequence of the rebellion.

But with these and several other possible facts which might be mentioned before us, we cannot yet see any reason to doubt that petroleum is about as stable a production as many others, and that it will be, in all time to come, a standard article in the list of products of our country, and that parties investing in the development and manufacture of it will be successful or otherwise, according to circumstances—just as coal operators, iron manufacturers, distillers, millers, &c., are.

There will be, of course, a large number of failures, and some of these, perhaps, by companies having all the apparent requisites, but the large majority will be of companies which never had either proper territory or capital, and many of which were never intended by their projectors for any other purpose than, like Pindor's razors, *to sell*. But good will flow out of all this wreck, and lessons will be learned of great value, and the work of developing oil territory will progress and enrich our country.

—The attendance on 'change this evening was quite as large as when stocks were buoyant and prices high up. The presumption is that the great majority of those present were there to sell, but if that is the case they didn't show their hand. There was no panic eagerness to sell manifested, and, upon the whole, the tone of the market was somewhat improved, although the transactions were rather limited. The sales were as follows:

500	shares	McAboy	$ 95
100	do	Pittsburgh and New York	2 05
200	do	do do	2 05
100	do	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 05
200	do	do do	2 00
100	do	do do	2 00
150	do	do do	2 00
1000	do	Ross	1 20
300	do	Steel Well	23 00
200	do	do	21 00
500	do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	89
200	do	Whitely	1 85
100	do	Central Basin	1 25
50	do	Horseneck	1 25
200	do	do	1 20
200	do	Ritchie	75
200	do	do	75

—The "bid" and "asked" quotations are as follows:

Banner	......	1 00
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	......	1 80
Caldwell of Philadelphia	......	5 50
Central Basin	1 15	1 25
Cherry Run Central	1 80	2 05
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 05	1 15
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	......	1 40
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	91	95
Columbia	60 00	72 00
Culbertson's Run	......	1 75
Duck Creek	14 00	19 00
Eldorado	......	1 75
Fayette	55	70
Federal	95	1 00
Iron City	......	1 00
Merchants'	40	50
National, of Pittsburg	1 30	1 40
Nat. Refining & Storing	......	11 00
Ohio Valley	1 75	1 90
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 50	6 00
Paxton	......	5 00
Phoenix	......	75
Phillips	2 90	4 00
Revenue	......	1 25
Rynd Farm	......	4 75
Shirk Farm	......	80
South Western of Philadelphia	......	5 00
Stella	......	75
Star Wells	85	98
Western Pennsylvania	2 95	3 00
Whitely Creek	1 75	1 75

New York Provision Market.

The New York *Times* says: The wholesale prices of provisions yesterday, as compared with the quotation on the 31st of December last, continue to show an extraordinary decline. Mess pork by the barrel sells for half what it did three months ago. Prime pork is quoted at 80 per cent below December rates, and cut meats from 20 to 25 per cent lower. Butter, taking the average qualities, costs considerably less than half what it did at the close of the year. These, however, are wholesale rates. There is no such reduction of cost to the great body of consumers. In meats, butter and potatoes there still exists evidence of a combination among petty retailers to extort from their poorer customers profits of the most inordinate character. Until small housekeepers learn to club together for the purpose of wholesale purchases, we see no remedy against illicit trade leagues among the petty dealers.

Boston Wool Market.

The fluctuations in gold have completely unsettled the market, and brought the sales down to less than 200,000 lbs fleece and pulled during the week, at 78c@$1 ₩ lb. Included in the sales were 7,000 lbs very choice Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1; 30,000 lbs, including a lot of choice Ohio, at 93½c, called in fact a fancy clip, and a lot of good Ohio at 87½c; 7,500 lbs tub washed at $1 15, and other lots at prices in the range. Some small lots of extra pulled Wool have been sold at 94c@$1, but very good extra is offering as low as 90c ₩ lb. Prices at the close may be quoted at 57@90c ₩ lb, including Illinois, Michigan, and choice Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Canada fleece there have been sales of 10,000 lbs at $1 15, and choice combing lots are still held at extreme prices, and are scarce. The transactions in foreign Wool continue quite limited; there have been sales of 85 bales Cape at 35c; and 114 bales Cape and South American at various prices, as to quality.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

March 22.

The market opened with a rather buoyant feeling, but dispatches of an unfavorable character were received from New York during the forenoon, which had a tendency to depress the market. We heard to-day of sales on Saturday evening, and not before reported, of 32 bales middling at 49c; 8 bales at 50c, and 10 bales (a mixed lot) on private terms. To-day the receipts were 714 bales and 12 bags, and sales comprise 8, 10 and 15 bales strictly middling at 50c; 7 bales middling at 47c; 19 bales do at 46c; 9 bales do at 43c per lb.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and lard oils are quiet, and the latter tending downward, with small sales of winter at $2@2 10. Linseed is unsettled, and quoted at $1 37@1 45; holders generally are firm, and asking the latter figure. Petroleum is unsettled, and nearly nominal at 35@37c for crude, 60@63c for refined, in bond, and 78@80c for free oil, which is in limited request. There is no inquiry for shipment, but holders are rather firmer in their views, owing to the rumored destruction by the late disastrous freshet.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

There is some little inquiry for Pig Metal but at prices generally below the views of makers, and the market is very inactive. $40@45 are about the current rates for American Forge, and $48@50 for Foundry, and very little selling at these figures. Scotch Pig is nominal, and manufactured Iron generally very dull at previous quotations.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

There is not much cloverseed offering, but the demand is less active, and 300 bushels have been disposed of at $15@16 ₩ bush, the latter for prime, which is very scarce. Timothy is quiet at $5 25@5 50, and flaxseed is in fair demand at $3 ₩ bush. A sale of 3,000 bags Calcutta linseed was made on terms kept private.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish continue dull and drooping. There are no wharf sales to note, and the store demand for Mackerel is limited at $17@23 for 1's; $15@18 for 2's, and $15@16 per barrel for 3's, as to brand. Pickled Herring sell as wanted, at $10@12 per barrel, as to condition, and Dry Cod at 9@9½c per pound.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nimick & Co, 80 tons metal; T C Jenkins, 82 sks wool; Kauffman & K, 8 pkgs; Martin & K, 5 pkgs; Owens & K, 150 bbls apples; J S Liggett, 290 sks wheat; James Taller, 60 jugs molasses; Balsley & V, 16 pkgs produce; F Van Gorder, 8 bbls apples; Fetzor & A, 3 bbls seed, 15 bbls apples, 7 bgs potatoes; Simpson & K, 379 sks corn; S Finch, 20 sks Rye; Beckham & Lang, 65 pgs mdse; J Knox, 50 step ladders; D N Courtney, 1 car corn.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Watt & Co, 10 tcs hams, 51 hhds sides; R Boyd, 5 bxs household goods; Lamsn & Co, 10 bbls whisky; Beckham & Long, 16 combined machines; D Wallace, 1 car hay; J J Ralya, 1 car stones; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; W W Moore, 176 bags corn; W P Townsend, 2 bxs rivets; A Schame, 6 cases tobacco; W Noble & Co, 14 bales cornhusks; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Moreland & M, 72 sacks oats; A Greenwood, 4 sacks flour; E Heazelton, 2 bbls apples; Bingham & Co, 4 sacks flaxseed; A R Copeland 1 crate rags.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 24, 1865.

Business continues to be neglected and buyers appear to be holding off. The unsettled state of the money market have deranged the prices of most of the leading articles. The receipts of produce are in the increase, whilst prices have been unsettled. The figures of to-day being no criterian for to morrow. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. The weather yesterday being stormy during a portion of the day, business was interfered with. On the Monongahela landing business was active. The amount of shipments were fair, and the receipts were to a fair extent. The departures include the Bayard, for Parkersburg, with one of the largest trips that ever left for that port; the passengers had standing room. The Silver Cloud, No. 2, departed for St. Paul, with about 200 passengers and engagements below. The emigration to the Free State of Missouri is rapidly increasing. The arrivals include the Armadillo, from Nashville with a good trip, and the Onward from Cincinnati with a large cargo. The fine packet Roanoke leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Hard Times is announced for Nashville. The W. H. Osborn is loading for St. Louis and Missouri river direct. The Armenia, Lorena and Wauanita are awaiting their turn to load. The Minerva has been fitted up in No. 1 style, and will hereafter run between this port and Parkersburg; she will leave on the first trip on Saturday. The Brownsville packets are doing a large business in freight and passengers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The wagon receipts have fallen off. Prices have an upward tendency. The sales at the scales were only 4 loads at $35@40.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive. Buyers are asking a larger concession than holders are willing to submit to; hence, we have a quiet market and but few sales to notice. The receipts by the river continue to increase. The principal inquiry was for the better qualities. Among the sales were extra family, 100 bbls, at $10 25; 75 do at $10@10 50, the latter figure for choice; 50 bbls do at $9 75 for country.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced. Sales of 18 bbls at 20@21c.

BUTTER—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales of 17 pkgs at 25@28@30c, as per quality.

CHEESE—The supply continues ample. Prices have undergone no change for some days past. We note sales of 70 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c.

APPLES was more enquired for yesterday. We note sales of 150 bbls at $4, 4 50@5 00.

POTATOES—The supply in the market is not large. Sales of 160 bus Peach Blows at $1 10, and 20 bbls at $3 50.

SEEDS—The market was quiet, with a fair local demand. Sales of Clover at $14 50@15 00. Timothy, $6@6 25. Flax nominal at $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market ruled very dull. Prices were very uncertain. Oats were offered at 83c, and Corn at $1 10@1 15 per bush. Other kinds of Grain nominal.

BACON—The market was inactive, with more sellers than buyers. The stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. Prices at present are nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 24, 1865.

We have nothing new to note in regard to the oil market. There being no demand, the sales were easily reported. The oil brokers have been busily engaged since the flood in collecting together their lost property; consequently, business was neglected. Although a moderate amount of property will be saved, the loss will fall heavily on many of our large dealers. Many persons who have caught oil along the shores are disposed to put the owners to all the trouble and expense they can. This is all wrong. The owners of the oil are responsible parties, and are willing to pay all persons even more than the law allows for any trouble or expense they may have incurred in securing the oil. The first arrival since the flood was the Urilda. She came in at 4 p. m., on Thursday, with 325 passengers and 804 barrels of oil. The other steamers were making ready to leave Oil City when this boat started. Most of them will arrive during the day. The market was inactive, and is likely to remain so for some days, or at least until the oil brokers have sufficient time to put matters into the proper shape.

CRUDE OIL—Buyers manifest no disposition to operate at the present asking prices. The stock of Oil, on hand, is not large. The receipts, however, will begin to come forward since the river has once more become manageable. There is no Eastern demand—one sale of 100 bbls was reported at 27c. Packages returned.

REFINED OIL.—The market was quiet and the rates were nominal at bonded, 55c. Free at 75c per gallon. One lot of bonded, amounting to 3,000 bbls, was offered at 53c, delivered on the cars at Pittsburgh.

BENZOLA—Sales of 15 bbls. Free, $4 53.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher, Bro.	400	O. C. Brown	204
Hughey	200		
Total			804

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 110 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY March 23, 1865.

Business at the yards was unusually dull. There seemed to be a combination of circumstances against trade generally. The unsettled state of the money market together with the heavy decline in Gold have caused buyers to hold off, besides the extraordinary floods which have deluged the country for the past week have in many instances swept away the bridges and otherwise injured the Railroads in many places that communication has been suspended. For example, the Allentown route has been useless on account of the bridges being destroyed. There were no New York shipments by this route. The repairs will be consumated before the close of the week, and business will be resumed. The receipts of stock since our last have been limited. The sales were of a similar description. Purchasers on Government account were on hand, as usual. Dealers in other descriptions were shy, most of the large operators preferring to hold off until the gold market becomes more settled. The entire exports of cattle only amounted to 2,849 head. Hogs and sheep fell off in the same proportion.

CATTLE—The market was unusually dull. In fact, the market came to a complete stand still. Large operators were not inclined to take hold. The Eastern and Western markets being very uncertain, owners of stock were not disposed to submit to a sufficient decline to suit the views of buyers; hence we have but few sales to record, whilst the prices furnished must not be taken as a criterion of what will rule the market. The sales of cattle that came under our notice did not exceed 65 head all told. The rates paid were $7@10 50 ₩ cwt. One lot of 16 head, (average weight 1273), sold at $11 00 ₩ cwt. Dealers generally were disposed to wait the turn of events.

HOGS—The same feeling took possession of the hog market. The principal portion of the receipts were forwarded East. Less than 500 head were disposed of in this market. Prices ranged from $11 5 @13 per cwt. The latter figures were paid for 100 head, average weight 270 pounds.

SHEEP—Buyers were not very active. The sales were not large. We note as follows:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

G. Hesser & Co., bought 370 head at $11 25.
G. Hesser & Co., 200, delivered in Philadelphia, at $12 50.
G. Hesser & Co., 360 at $11.
J. Quinn, 200 at $11.
Shoenemaker, 400 at $10 28.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, March 23, 1865.

The market during the week was dull, exhibiting a great contrast as compared with the previous week's operations. There was also a liberal decline in prices, varying from $1 00@1 50 per cwt., whilst in some instances a large decline was perceptible. The gold market operations in the East is beginning to be felt in the West. Large operators seem disposed to be making ready to stand from under.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. Rothchilds retailed 30 head at $9@10 50.
Merick & Dowd sold 65 at $10.
Merick & Dowd retailed 59 at $9 50@10 25.
Myers & Bro. bought 250 at $9@10.
Myers & Bro. bought 25 at $8 25.
J. McAllister retailed 65 at $4 50@7 25.
N. Carr sold 60 at $7 50@10 25.
W. Reis & Co. retailed 56 at $8 25@10 50.
J. Kerwin sold 54 on private terms.
Marks & Trauerman retailed 105 at $9 25@11.
M. Krouse retailed 34 at $6 50@10.
Marks & Co. retailed 41 at $8 50@10 50.
O. Taylor sold 24 at $9 75.
Greenewald & Kahn retailed 60 at $9@11.
McFadden sold 25 at $8.

Other sales were made, but the above comprises the principal ones, and will furnish the reader with a fair insight of the market for the past week.

HOGS—The season appears to be over. There was nothing done at the yards worthy of notice. A few head were disposed of in a retail way. The prices paid were irregular and nominal. The offerings were exceedingly limited.

SHEEP—The market was dull; buyers continue to hold back, and are not disposed to operate at the present prices. A few small lots only were disposed of at prices ranging from $9@10 25 per cwt. Upon the whole the past week was decidedly one of the dullest we have experienced for a long time.

Coffee in New York.

There has been but very little doing, and our quotations must be considered as nominal. A sale of 1,000 bags Rio, per Johann Paap, has been effected on private terms. We quote: Prime Rio, 21½c; good do, 20½@21c; fair do, 19½@20c; ordinary do, 18@18½c; fair to good cargoes, 19@20c; Java, mats and bags, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 20@21½c; Laguayra, 20@21c and St. Domingo, 18½c—all for gold, net cash, duty paid. Stock, March 21, 1865:—39 298 bags; Java, 76 895 mats and bags; Ceylon, 6 872 bags; Maracaibo, 227 do; Bahia, 5,973 do; St. Domingo, 2,980 do, and other descriptions, 2,530 do. Total, 134,775 bags.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Great Depression in Commercial Circles.

Produce and Merchandise Dull.

Great Sale and Loss on Cotton.

REDUCTION IN MILLINERY GOODS.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Railway speculation opened steady at the Stock Exchange on Erie. As soon as Hudson was reached there was a break in stock from 98 to 93½. This had a very depressing influence upon the market. There was a rush to sell everything, almost without regard to prices. The decline of the morning ranged from 2 to 6 per cent. There was a strong demand for Governments, on call, and a large business was transacted at a sharp advance in prices. The demand was, in fact, to cover short contracts. The recent decline brought in large orders from other cities, especially from the East. A large amount of securities on the market was ordered to be sold at best prices, there being a great necessity of realizing by merchants and others. Many outside parties appear to think the speedy close of the war will make still lower prices. The bull interest is very much crippled by the fall to-day. The bears have everything pretty much their own way. It was reported during the day that some large operators were in trouble. This accelerated the downward movement. There is special caution in making contracts, owing to the prevalence of rumors of failures and compromises.

Bank shares and railway mortgages were dull. Coal and miscellaneous stocks were steady on call, but lower afterwards. Gold fell this afternoon under the report that Sherman has arrived before Raleigh. There were rumors on the street that he had fought and defeated Johnston. It afterwards rallied slightly on a rumor that Johnston had defeated Sherman. The money market is active, but borrowers find difficulty in obtaining loans without the best security. There was a general feeling of depression in commercial circles in consequence of the fall in gold. Lower prices were made. The losses in cotton have been frightful. One instance is reported where $96,000 were lost on 350 bales. General produce and merchandise is very dull, and cannot be sold freely unless at large concessions.

At the public board Petroleum stocks were steady. At the regular board there was a pressure to sell. Buchanan Farm, $1 25; Empire City, $2 80; Everett, $4 50; Excelsior, $5; Germania, 85c; Heydrick, 25c; Manhattan, 50c; Oceanic, $2 45; United States, $13 50; Rynd Farm, $3 50; Tack, $3 05; Webster, $1 70. The Petroleum market is entirely nominal at 35c for Crude; 54@55½ for Refined in bond; and 74@75 for Free.

To-day has been the opening day at dry goods stores, and fashionable establishments have been crowded. All articles of millinery, except bonnets, are lower than last season. The *Post* says there has been a more decided change in millinery styles within the past year than during the same length of time for thirty years.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.

There is less excitement in Gold, and operators appear indisposed to make any large ventures for either a rise or fall. The military probabilities are against Bull operations, and the recent decline has been so severe as to discourage combinations for a further fall. The price has fluctuated between 157 and 155. The price declined this afternoon to 150½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Money active and firmer at 6@7c; Sterling quoted at 109¼@109¾ for first class banker's bills. Gold excited and lower; opening at 157, and closing at 151½@151⅝. Government stocks active and firmer. Stocks dull and lower. Ft. Wayne, 79; Rock Island, 85½; Toledo, 95½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 47½; Illinois Central scrip, 93¼; Missouri Southern, 51; Mariposa, 10½; New York Central, 88; Erie, 53; Hudson, 89¾; Reading, 89; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 105; Quicksilver, 63; Cumberland, 32½; 6's of 1881 registered, 104; Do Coupons, 106¼; 5 20 coupons, 105¼; 6's of 5-20 coupons, new issue, 10½; 10-40 coupons, 92; One year certificates, Missouri 6's, 66; Ohio and Missouri certificates, 22.

The *Commercial's* money article says that the panic in the stock market continues. The market is overrun by sellers, and the prices are still falling heavily. The decline in governments brought orders from other cities, and they rallied sharply, showing an advance of 1½@2, on 7 per cents, and 1¼ on the 5 per cents. After the board the demand slackened, and prices were lower. The principal stocks showed a heavy decline.

EVENING BOARD.

Gold, 151½. New Yord Central, 87¼; Erie, 53½; Hudson, 98¾; Reading, 90½; Ten-Forties, 91¾; Seven-Thirties, 98¾; Michigan Central, 91; Southern, 50¾; Illinois, 93¾; Pittsburgh, 49¾; Rock Island, 96¾; Northwestern, 20¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 77¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 20; Canton, 27¾; Cumberland, 32; Wyoming, 47; Quicksilver, 61¼; Mariposa, 10½. The attendance was large and the transactions immense. Gold and stocks were very much excited. Sales of gold after call at 150¼, at close of report at 150⅝. Stocks were weaker.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Petroleum dull at 34c for Crude, 54c for Refined in bond, and 74c for Refined free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Cotton dull, heavy and fully 5c lower; middlings, 45c. Flour dull, heavy and 15@25c lower; $9 60@9 80 for extra State, $10 20@10 30 for round hoop Ohio, and $10 35@11 25 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky excited and decidedly lower; Western $2 10@2 15, closing with buyers at $2 15. Wheat irregular and unsettled; amber Michigan, $2 10, North West club $1 85. Rye dull and nominal. Barley heavy. Corn dull at $1 54 for mixed Western. Oats dull; Western 95c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet at 11½c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and heavy. Pork heavy and lower at $25 50@26 55 for new mess; $23 50@24 50 for '63-'64 do, cash and regular way, closing at $24 00, cash; $23 00@24 00 for prime, and $24 50@25 00 for prime mess. Also, 1,500 bbls new mess for March and April, sellers option, at $25 00@26 25. Beef dull and heavy at 14 00@17 00 for plain mess, and $16 50@20 00 for extra mess. Beef hams dull; cuts 6c. Cut meats in moderate demand at 15½@16c for shoulders, and 16½@17½c for hams. Bacon dull at 15½@16c for Cumberland cut; sales 1,500 bbls at 16½@18½. Butter dull at 12@21c for Ohio, and 1[illegible]@32c for State. Cheese quiet at 14@23.c

New York Dry Goods Market,

NEW YORK, March 23.

The *Post's* trade report says: In Dry Goods, considerably lower prices are ruling. Domestics are depressed. At a sale yesterday, Arnold prints brought 16½; Atlantic mourning prints, 18½; Swift river brown goods, 22, which is 6c per yard less than yesterday's price; Androscoggin, 41; Bleached, 20c. The owner would not duplicate the goods at these low prices. To-day choice American delaines, which were held recently at 38, sold largely at 23½c. Flannels and woolen goods are greatly depressed. Foreign goods and fancies are held firmly, while choice articles are scarce, and with a reasonable demand prices must advance. This morning prices are slightly lower, except in bleached goods, which are firm.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 23.

A moderate local demand for Flour, at $7 40@7 50 for good extra red. Wheat, $1 70. Oats, 68c. Corn unsaleable; shelled can be bought at 90c, and ear at 80c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Whisky dull—no sales. Some demand for Mess Pork at $26 75@27, with sales. Nothing done in Bulk Meats, though the feeling is better. Head and Gut Lard would have brought 15@16c, and prime 17½c. Groceries dull. Coffee, 34@37c. Sugar, 16@19c. Cloverseed, $14@14 25. Flaxseed, $2 40. Gold, 155.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 23.

Receipts, 500 bbls flour; 5000 bush wheat; 5000 bush corn; 6000 bush oats. Highwines, steady, 2 08. Provisions, dull and unchanged; prime mess, 24½c; flour dull. Wheat steady at 1 18@1 18¼ for No 1. Corn quiet, 73½@74 for No 1. Oats dull, 49@50 for No 1.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER BAYARD.—Fetzer & Armstrong, 60 bgs midlings; owner, 5 cattle; John Down, 4,100 staves, 1,700 hoop poles; R Boyle, 18 bags corn, 8 bbls apples; A J Hagan, 144 bags corn; Monogahela Packet Company, 2 boxes mdse; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 28 bdls printing paper; Wm Barker, Jr, 3 sacks wool, 2 bdls sacks; D Schloss, 2 barrels apples; Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co, 1 box mdse; L H Voigt, 3 bbls sorghum; T C Jenkins, 3 bbls sorghum, 25 do apples; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 410 sks barley, 40 bgs oats; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 11 bbls turnips, 164 do apples, 5 do eggs; Owens & Kennedy, 56 bbls apples; J Hurburt, 24 bbls apples; Clark & Co, 2 hhds tobacco, 60 sks dried apples, 20 bales wool, 2 bxs leather, 8 bbls dried apples, 2 bxs household goods, 36 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 4 do dried apples, 11 sks flaxseed, 1 do beans, 5 kegs butter.

Nashville.

PER ARMADILLO.—A L Miller, 82 empty oil barrels; R T Kenedy & Bro, 500 bags wheat; Reymer & Bro, 2 cases tobacco; H J Coe, 351 bbls bone dust; Chas L Caldwell, 4 pkgs; A Millekin, 6 bedsteads, 12 bureaus; T B Young, 12 bedsteads, 6 lounges; Factus & Ewin, 7 doz chairs; John A Jenkins, 2 bdls trees; John W Taylor, 25 bbls tobacco; Lambert, Shipton & Co, 100 bbls flour; Wm Sumner & Co, 20 sewing machines; McBane & Anger, 400 bbls flour; R E Sellers & Co, 9 pkgs drugs; Clarke & Co, 100 bbls flour, 4 hhds shoulders, 17 tres hams; Brownsville W B, 1 stove. Discharged at Parkersburg and Wheeling—200 tons.

Cincinnati.

PER ONWARD.—Clarke & Co, 500 bxs starch, 100 bbls whisky, 30 hhds bacon, 46 tcs lard, 99 sks bones; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,000 sks wheat; A R Pacnet & Co, 2 bbls fish; J D Thompson, 5 pkgs; McCullough & Co, 15 casks liquor; McElroy and Co, 8 bales; Fahnestock, 4 crates; Hutchison & Co, 11 bbls bungs, 57 empty barrels; J P Scott, 1 bbl varnish; Knox & Parker, 20 hhds meat, 25 tcs do, 40 bbls oil, lot moving; O Harra, 10 bbls clay; Heazleton, 1 cask bacon; McKee & Bro, 5 bxs glassware; R H Jack & Co, 1 box; E Magraw & Co, 1 hhd, 1 pkg; R E Sellers & Co, 7 bxs mdse; Wilson, Carr & Co, 15 bbls sang.

Providence Market.

Wool is dull. Sales of the week 4000lbs fleece at 94c and 8000lbs pulled at 76@97½c ₩ lb. Printing cloths are weak and prices are declining. Sales of 2000 pieces 64x64 at 15c; 4000 do, 64x64, at 14¼c, and 2800 do on private terms.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Onward	Frennch	Cincinnati.
Armadillo	Sweeny	Nashville.
Julia	Carlson	Zanesville.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Silver Cloud No. 3	Conway	St. Paul.
Revenue	Russell	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were twelve feet water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was stormy a portion of the time.

THE steamer silver cloud No. 3 left for St. Louis, with one of the largest trips of the season.

GLAD OF IT.—Our ever attentive riend, Captain Charles H. Wilkins, has taken charge of the office of Capt. Shuman's new steamer Lorena. Passengers and shippers will read this paragraph with pleasure. As an officer and a gentleman, Capt. Charley has no superiors.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Cagtain James Shedden, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The first clerk is Mr. Murto, an officer who understands his duty in all its various details.

THE splendid side wheel steamer W. H. Osborn, Captain Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri River. This boat was built for a passenger packet, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers going West. Our old friend Capt. Ghrist has charge of the office. Capt. G. stands at the head of the list, and any business intrusted to him will be done just about right.

Cincinnati.—Thursday's *Commercial* says that the river rose several inches during Tuesday night, but came to a stand yesterday at noon, and had receded three inches up to dusk last evening. There is 45 feet in the channel. There is 20 feet on the rocks over the falls. The Lower Ohio and Tennessee are rising again. The Cumberland is stationary, with 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is 15 feet in the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Carolina came in from Nashville, with 150 bales cotton, and a lot of hides, having discharged 150 bales at Louisville. She returns to Nashville.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville, with 300 tuns of green hides, and the Darling, from Memphis, with 900 bales of cotton, will be found in port.

The John Kilgour came in from Nashville with 675 bales of cotton.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—EDS. COM.—The Nora arrived from Cincinnati last night. All well. Twelve feet on Haapeth Shoals, and the Cumberland river on a stand.

H. H. DEVENNY, Master.

BOATS IN PORT.—Arizona, Lawrence, Sherman, Fashion, Indiana, Nightingale, Bertha, Guidon, Anna, Leonora No. 2, Starlight, Ontario, John Kilgour, Olive, Caroline.

The Kate Kearney, Kate Putnam, Emperor, Nevada and America had, each of them, full loads. There was a large number of passengers on the Nevada and America for Idaho. The Belle Memphis had 660 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Louisville.—Wednesday's *Press* says: The river continues to rise quite fast at this point, about an inch per hour, a heavy rise on a full tide, with nearly 20 feet water in the canal last evening. On the falls last evening, there was an abundance of water for all navigable purposes, and the heaviest draught boats can ascend the middle chute. The Luna came in from St. Louis yesterday, with a cargo of 5,000 sacks of grain.

The wharf space last evening was very much circumscribed, the encroaching waters being within a few feet of the sidewalks along below Fourth street. There was quite a large fleet of boats in port yesterday, with, however, but little business doing beyond the heavy receipts of grain and tobacco.

Nashville.—The *Dispatch* of Tuesday, says: ARRIVALS.—Norma, Cincinnati; Mollie McPike, St Louis; Charmer, Evansville; Melnotte, Cincinnati. DEPARTURES.—Superior, Evansville; Melnotte, Cincinnati. The river is falling slowly, with a good boating stage of water to its mouth. The weather is dry and sultry. Business is daily improving on the river, both in freight and passengers. The Naugatuck and Kate Robinson, are on their way to this place, and will arrive about Wednesday morning. The Emerald was taken by the Government yesterday for the transportation of troops. All is reported quiet on the Cumberland. A number of boats are in port.

Chattanooga.—The *Gazette* of Sunday says: The Tennessee rose over four feet yesterday, and at dark last night it was rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. The backwater is setting up all the hollows and smaller streams. Considerable drift is coming down, many large trees being among it, an evidence that the rise comes from some of the branches of the main stem not affected by the present rise. The camp of the 68th Indiana Regiment, on the opposite side of the river, is almost surrounded by the water, and the men will probably be driven from their tents for the second time in ten days. From appearances the present rise will nearly equal the last one.

VICKSBURG.—The *Herald*, of the 15th, learns from Captain A. F. Batchelor, of the Monroe, the particulars of the capture of that vessel:

She left Grand Gulf, Mississippi, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of taking 33 bales of cotton a short distance up Black river. When the boat reached a point about two miles from the mouth, she was hailed by parties on shore, who told them the cotton was there and all right. Captain Batchelor, who was in the pilot house, immediately headed the boat for that point, and landed there. As soon as the boat was made fast to the shore, a party of eighteen or twenty guerrillas rushed on board, yelling at the top of their voices, "charge her boys! charge her, g—d d—m 'em!" They instantly killed the mate, Mr. T. C. Wiley, and a Mr. Milliken, formerly of Port Gibson, Miss., who were standing on the lower deck. They then rushed up stairs and putting a pistol to the head of Captain B., demanded the surrender of the boat, as there were no arms on board, he was compelled to surrender. They then put the crew to work taking off what supplies they wanted. They kept the boat there all night, and the next day compelled Captain Batchelor to take the boat about thirty miles further up the river, where they stripped her of everything they wanted, not leaving enough stores on board for one meal.

They also robbed the Captain of all his money, watch and chain, and all his clothes, except what were on him, and even his boots. The balance of the crew were all served in the same manner.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.
Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati Ohio
no9-1y

NEW CARPETS.

FIRST ARRIVAL

We are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK,

Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of

WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY, and INGRAIN

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,

Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

mr3

FOR SALE—

200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugars.
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

FROM AMERICA.

City Wash'g'ton	March 25	New York	Liverpool
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	March 29	New York	Havre
Borussia	April 1	New York	Southampton
City of London	April 1	New York	Liverpool
Australasian	April 5	New York	Liverpool
Asia	April 12	New York	Liverpool
Bavaria	April 15	New York	Southampton
Lafayette	April 26	New York	Havre
Germania	April 29	New York	Southampton
Teutonia	May 13	New York	Southampton
Washington	May 24	New York	Havre
Saxonia	May 27	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

St. David	March 9	Liverpool	Portland
Australasian	March 11	Liverpool	New York
Damascus	March 16	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	March 18	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	March 22	Southampton	New York
China	March 25	Liverpool	New York
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New York
Germania	April 5	Southampton	New York
Teutonia	April 19	Southampton	New York
Saxonia	May 3	Southampton	New York

For California.

Ocean Queen	March 23	New York	Panama
Ariel	April 3	New York	Panama

For New Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	March 18	New York	New Orleans
Corsica	March 25	New York	Havana.*

*Via Nassau.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the Liberty, will close on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

The mails for New Orleans, by the George Cromwell, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 p. m.

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander, HENRY A. DOHRMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th.

Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
ja10-tl6April St. Louis, Mo.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE	CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN	CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 6 P. M., except Sundays, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock A. M.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 M.; Brownsville daily at 9 P. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

NO FREIGHTS RECEIVED AFTER 5 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of
JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
mh1 Brownsville, Penna.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

G. D. MOORE, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a m.
Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.
Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 p. p.
Leaves Marietta at 3 p. m. same days.
Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.
mh13 No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek Marietta, Parkersburg and the Oil Regions of Virginia.

The swift passenger steamer

MINERVA,

JOHN GORDON, Master, A. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a. m., and Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days. Returning, leaves Parkersburg every Thursdays and Mondays at 2 p. m., and Marietta same days at 8 p. m. Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS,
mh24 No. 88 Water st., Pittsburgh.

Upper Mississippi River Packets.

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Burlington, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul, direct.

ON MONDAY, March 27th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The fine passenger steamer ONWARD, S. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, March 24, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ROANOKE, J. SHEDDEN, commander will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packet.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON MONDAY, March 27, at 4 p. m., The new passenger steamer LORENA, S. SHUMAN, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
mh20 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis and Missouri River Packet.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

ON SATURDAY, March 25, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer, W. H. OSBORN, THOMAS ROGERS, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mh20 JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

Nashville Packets.

For Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville.

ON SATURDAY, March 25, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer ARMADILLO, D. H. SWEENY, commander will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

For Cincinnati, Evansville and Nashville.

ON SATURDAY, March 25, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer HARD TIMES, PERRY BROWN, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.
JOHN FLACK or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

F. G. WELDON .... JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY

Gas and Steam Fitters, Plummers and Brass Founders.

164 WOOD STREET, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa

Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer, and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stove.

mh18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened at the offices fronting on Wood street, second story of the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, corner of First and Wood streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, MONDAY, April 24th A. D. 1865, for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of Pittsburgh, ($250,000,) and remain open five days, from the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., of each day, unless sooner taken, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 20th day of March, A. D. 1865.

DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES I. BENNETT,
R. C. GRAY,
W. W. MARTIN,
DAVID M. LONG,
mh24-80t Commissioners.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On MONDAY MORNING, March 27, at ten o'clock, will be sold, at NO. 198 SECOND STREET,

a quantity of superior furniture and carpets, embracing marble-top dressing bureaus, carved walnut wardrobes, hair-seat sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble top tables and wash-stands, sofa-seat parlor chairs and rocker, hat rack, bedsteads, extension, dining and breakfast tables, and chairs; cotton, hair and husk mattresses; together with a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture; Venitian and buff blinds; cook stove, queensware, &c., &c. Also, Brussels, ingrain, chamber, dining-room and hall carpets and oil cloths, rugs, &c.

mh24 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

CARPETS AT AUCTION—THIS MORNING, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold, in connection with the furniture and silver-plated ware, a quantity of new ingrain, wool, rag, hemp, Venitian, and stair carpets, cut in length to suit purchasers.

mh24 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 South st., Baltimore, Md.,
March 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1865, for furnishing SHEEP for the United States Subsistence Department to be delivered at or near the State Cattle Scales near this City, in such numbers as may be from time to time required, not exceeding twelve hundred (1200) Head per week, during four (4) weeks from date of contract.

The Sheep will be rigidly inspected at the time of delivery, and must average about one hundred (100) pounds. All falling short of (70) pounds will be rejected.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Sheep," and addressed to "Captain J. HOWARD WELLS, C. S. Vol., Baltimore, Md."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the U S. Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. HOWARD WELLS,
mh24-3t Capt. and C. S. Vols.

GLASS MAKING,

Reminiscences of Glass Making

BY DEMING JARVES.

1 vol. Crown 8 vo. 116 pp., with diagrams. Price $1 50.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

mh24 93 Wood street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
se7

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

ja4 OTTO KREBS.

RED HOOK

PETROLEUM STORES

AND BONDED WAREHOUSE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Residuum,

RECEIVED ON STORAGE, OR ON COMMISSION,

BY

F. W. GREEN & CO.

Office, 74 and 76 Wall Street, New York.

FRED'K W. GREEN, H. M. McCORKLE, Prop'rs.

REFERENCE:

New York—Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., Root & Rust J. P. Harley, Esq. *Philadelphia*—Messrs. Leech & Co., Hugh Craig & Co. *Pittsburgh*—Wm. Thaw, Esq., John Watt, Esq., D. A. Stewart, Esq., J. J. Houston, Esq.

The Red Hook Petroleum Stores and Bonded Warehouse

Are situated on the Bay, at Red Hook Point, which is one of the most accessable points for storage of PETROLEUM near New York, being only twenty minutes from Wall street, by ferry and cars.

We have a water front of four hundred and fifty feet with twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide. The slip being protected by a BREAKWATER, vessels can at all times load or unload without risk to vessels or oil. The Stores being only twenty feet from the dock, the oil requires but little handling.

All Oil by the UNION LINE is landed on our dock; also by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, if so consigned.

Insurance can be written at the lowest market rates. Oil consigned to us will be stored at low rates, and guaranteed good care and attention. fe27-1f

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
de26

FOR SALE—

Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Stock.	
Blood Farm and Ohio	do.
Eldorado	do.
Federal	do.
Horse Neck	do.
Meadow	do.
National Refining & Storing	do.
Oil Basin	do.
Revenue	do.
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	do.

fe27 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

WM. W. HERRON .... JAS. A. HERRON, J

HERRON & CO.,

Corner of Penn and Wayne sts., (Wallace's building,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the purchase of

Grain of all kinds,

Also, Wholesale Dealers in

BALED HAY.

Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have greater facilities for storage and putting goods into this and Eastern markets than most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given when required.

ja31-8m

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE

Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rice's Landing, Waynesboro and Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express Forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and all matter entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.
mr4-1m

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. HOLMES .... JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

ja9- PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
se 1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

S. CADMAN .... T. B. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:1y

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM

IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and masticators, four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN.

nov5-1y

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

WM. SMITH .... DAVID E. PARK .... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine,

Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se18 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. CORNWELL .... SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and Manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe3

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de20-6m

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

C. H. SPANG .... C. B. HERRON .... J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
al4 PITTSBURGH. PA

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

Samburg Grape of Portugal, the Great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-3taw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEDGERS.

JOURNALS AND DAY BOOKS.
CASH BOOKS AND DOCKETS.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
mh15-tf corner Wood and Third streets.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL,

fe7-tf cor. Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION $1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
ja30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,	

de24 1y WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John N. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de21

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President,
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se5:1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
se7

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se19:1v P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

RAILROADS,

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:40 a. m.		6:20 a. m

For New Castle and Erie .... 5:50 a.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle.	For Steubenville.
9:00 a. m. 12:00 m. 4:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 4:45 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. .... 10:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh,
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny city.
oc29 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn.	11:00 a m	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to A. J. SHANK, Agent.
au30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M. stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York; at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabetown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:45 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:55 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fast Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:10 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:55 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	5:55 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store.
ja28